FBIS DAILY REPORT

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21 August 1979

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TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON SALT II ACCORD

U.S. Anti-SALT II Arguments

AU201205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[M. Berezowski article: "SALT II in the U.S. Senate--Approval and Pressures"; passages in capitals printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE U.S. CONGRESS IS NOW ON VACATION, AND THE HEARINGS IN CONNECTION WITH RATIFICATION OF THE SALT II ACCORD, WHICH WAS SIGNED BY THE SOVIET AND AMERICAN LEADERS IN VIENNA LAST JUNE, WILL BE RESUMED IN SEPTEMBER. THE HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE HAVE CONFIRMED THE DIVISION INTO THE ADVOCATES AND OPPONENTS OF THE ACCORD, A DIVISION THAT RUNS NOT ONLY ACROSS THE SENATE. AT THE SAME TIME, THE HEARINGS HAVE PROVED THAT, DESPITE VARIOUS OBJECTIONS, THE NUMBER OF POLITICIANS WHO HAVE APPEALED FOR THE ACCORD TO BE REJECTED IS MUCH SMALLER THAN WAS EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON.

The direct and general reservations about the accord that became obvious during the July and August hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Forces Committees can be reduced to two kinds of action.

ON THE ONE HAND, ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO "TACK" ON TO THE ACCORD ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS AND "CLARIFICATIONS" THAT WOULD INTERPRET IT IN A MANNER DIFFERENT FROM THE ONE INTENDED BY THE ADMINISTRATION (WITH REGARD TO SOME POINTS), WHILE ALLOWING FOR THE RATIFICATION OF THE ACCORD AS IT IS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, PRESSURES ON CARTER'S ADMINISTRATION HAVE INCREASED TO THE EFFECT THAT, IN CONNECTION WITH RATIFICATION, IT SHOULD GREATLY INCREASE THE MILITARY BUDGET AND EXPAND ARMAMENTS NOT AFFECTED BY ANY BAN RESULTING FROM SALT II. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, influential Democratic Senator Sam Nunn and a number of other politicians and generals have put forward, unconditionally, similar requirements and conditions.

In this connection, increasing amounts of military expenditures have been cited--for example, an increase of $7 billion in the coming budgetary year--and the principle of 5 percent annual increases in the Pentagon funds, with allowances for inflation. As reports from Washington indicate, the strangest thing is that actually no one there knows anything about the purpose of those additional sums--no one, including the authors of such proposals. This would be funny, if it were not disturbing.

Those pressures are being applied in a particular situation when the Carter administration is under fire not only from the Republicans but also from its own Democratic Party and when, against the background of energy troubles and a number of failures in domestic policy, the popularity of the President is very low (25 percent of a poll approve of him). IT IS NOT BEYOND THE BOUNDS OF POSSIBILITY THAT FOR SOME CIRCLES THE SALT II ISSUE PRESENTS AN ADDITIONAL MEANS WITH WHICH TO TRIP UP CARTER IN VIEW OF THE RAPIDLY APPROACHING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN. THIS IS THE OTHER ELEMENT OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATION.

THE LINKS BETWEEN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES ARE INEVITABLE, AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ERECT A CHINESE WALL BETWEEN THEM. HOWEVER, THE ISSUE OF SALT II RATIFICATION IS TOO IMPORTANT AND SIGNIFICANT TO BE USED FOR PAROCHIAL INTERESTS; AFTER ALL, THERE IS NOT A STATE IN THE WORLD--THE UNITED STATES IS ONE SUCH STATE--THAT WOULD NOT BE INTERESTED IN MAKING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MORE STABLE.

For obvious reasons Poland, which for years has as a state followed an active policy of peace, supports initiatives to reduce tension, to develop detente and to expand the area of cooperation. THE SALT II ACCORD, WHICH PROMOTES IMPROVEMENTS IN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHIEF NUCLEAR POWERS, BELONGS, IN OUR CONVICTION, TO THE ACCORDS THAT ARE OF OVERRIDING IMPORTANCE FOR EUROPE AND THE WORLD.

Effect on Carter Election Campaign

LD170747 Warsaw PAP in English 0506 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

["Press review on SALT II ratification"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug, PAP--Writing about the debate over the ratification of SALT II treaty in the U.S. Senate, TRYBUNA LUDU observes that "the frontal attack on the limitation of strategic armaments, such as that envisaged by its hard-core opponents, Senators Jackson, Garn, Goldwater, or former Under-Secretary for Defence Nitze, failed, or was abandoned altogether. Naturally, this is an encouraging phenomenon. However, it would be unrealistic to maintain that the opponents of the treaty caved in and that they would no longer try to reduce its significance".

"It cannot be ruled out that for some circles the question of SALT II treaty has become an additional instrument to handicap Carter: The presidential election campaign is swiftly approaching." However, the question of ratification of SALT II treaty is too important to be used for political maneouvring. Every nation in the world, including the U.S., is interested in making international relations increasingly stable.

"For understandable reasons, Poland, which has been pursuing the active policy of peace for many years now, backs initiatives which promote easing of tensions, development of detente and expansion of the areas of co-operation. The SALT II treaty, promoting an improvement in relations between the main nuclear powers, is, in our belief, one of the accords of the overriding importance for Europe and the world", says TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

POLAND'S REPLY TO UN ON DISARMAMENT REPORTED

LD210646 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

["Reply of the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the United Nations Secretary-General's Note"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug, PAP--Achievement of the fullest possible implementation of the recommendations and resolutions of the United Nations tenth special session devoted to disarmament continues to be the subject of permanent efforts, which Poland pursues on the international forum, and of consistent national activities with this end in view, states the Polish Government referring to the U.N. General Assembly resolution 33/71 F and in reply to the U.N. secretary general note.

Poland has welcomed with profound satisfaction the second Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of the offensive strategic weapons. At the same time it expressed its conviction that this agreement will be an important factor of consolidating peace and international security. It becomes an urgent task to supplement political detente with effective measures to increase confidence, restrict military activities and lower the level of military confrontation in Europe.

In the pursuit of that objective, Poland actively participates in the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The reply emphasizes the weight attached by the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the realisation of various measures for the strengthening of mutual confidence. In the strengthening of confidence, an important role is played by the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Poland is ready to sign together with the other states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act an agreement which would commit each to them to the non-first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons against the other. As an important factor of stability in Europe Poland considers the restriction, by the states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act, of certain forms of their military activities such as military manoeuvres, extension of confidence-building measures to the Mediterranean region or non-enlargement of the political and military groupings in Europe.

It is the view of the Government of the Polish People's Republic that all these matters as well as others could be discussed at the conference on political level with the participation of all European states and the United States and Canada. The basic task of such conference would be to reach agreement on practical steps in the military sphere to strengthen international security. Poland continues to make a constructive contribution to the work of the committee on disarmament in Geneva hoping that this principal forum of multilateral negotiations on disarmament will in a most effective way carry out its urgent tasks arising from the adopted agenda.

The Polish Government is deeply convinced that the implementation of the decision of the tenth special session to convene a world disarmanent conference would be of the greatest significance. Poland takes part in the work of the ad hoc committee on the world disarmament conference proposing that concrete preparations be urgently undertaken for convening of such conference as the most universal and authoritative forum in the field of disarmament.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON U.S. 'STRATEGIC READINESS' CHANGES

LD181134 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The world's anti-imperialist forces are now strong enough to check any aggressor. Nevertheless, the latest changes in U.S. "strategic readiness" are too much serious to be left unnoticed, RUDE PRAVO wrote here today.

U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown's statement that the U.S. is ready to use its armed force in defence of its basic interests and his admission of the existence of emergency units in the ground force as well as in the marine do not dispel fears of the creation of new centers of "limited war" by the U.S.

U.S. presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's recent statement in which he "elevated" the Middle East to the level of West Europe and the Far East as regards its political importance is regarded as important. It indicates where U.S. units could be deployed. Emergency ground army and marine units will also be stationed in West Europe for the case of a Middle East crisis.

The dangerous shift in the U.S. policy shows that the U.S. has concluded that it cannot rely on "regional forces," such as Iran or Saudi Arabia. Commenting on Brzezinski's claim that the U.S. is the leader, the paper said that Czechoslovakia, and not only Czechoslovakia, has sad experience with this kind of leader, and recalled the sacrifice laid on the altar of anticommunism in World War II. No one should harbour illusion that there are not forces in the U.S. and elsewhere which would like to try it once again.

ZERI I POPULLIT SAYS SALT II SERVES 'EXPANSION, HEGEMONY'

AU201340 Tirana ATA English 1120 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU

["The SALT II Deception and Reality"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 20 (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article that the events and facts during the two months which have elapsed since the signing of the SALT II agreement more clearly testify that this agreement is nothing else but a trap hatched up by the two superpowers for military and political aims. Denouncing the real fiendish aims of the two superpowers in the SALT bargainings, the newspaper continues, Comrade Enver Hoxha has emphasized that in reality they strive "to preserve the equilibrium of power between them and to maintain a definite distance towards the others... especially, they want to preserve intact the monopoly of the new weapons". This is done so that they can continually exercise pressure and blackmail over the other countries.

Further on the article says that immediately after the SALT II agreement, Carter announced the decision to construct the MK mobile nuclear missile, while the construction of the new "Trident" nuclear submarines, the construction of the new type of aircraft capable of launching "cruise" missiles were hastened and the plans for the construction of the new "B-1" strategic bomber are under discussion.

Recently the American imperialists openly proclaimed in Washington their dangerous plans "to deploy in the territories of the West European countries," allies of the United States of America in the NATO aggressive bloc, 600 "cruise" missiles and the improvement of the American ballistic missiles in the bases of the United States of America in Europe.

These warmongering plans and these dangerous steps taken by American imperialism and NATO, the newspaper stresses, have fully and enthusiastically [been] approved by the revisionist clique of Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng, which, through its mad dreams of turning China into a new imperialist superpower is trotting along the road of close and allround collaboration, including even military collaboration, with American, West German, Japanese and other imperialisms.

Different from the American imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists and their propaganda are loudly trumpeting the SALT II agreement "as a great victory of the forces of peace over those of war", etc. But while making statements, they proceed, like the American imperialists, with further perfecting their armaments and aggressive armies, carry out a series of new nuclear tests as well as hold military manoeuvers, which serve to blackmail the peoples and "grin" to their rival, American imperialism, and to put order in the vassal countries. The article says among other things, that in the field of nuclear weapons the Soviet social-imperialists are concentrated in the construction of the intercontinental multi-war-head nuclear missile, while devoting special care to the production of the new "Backfire" strategic bomber.

No agreement reached between the imperialist superpowers, no matter under what light it is presented, can cover up the danger and threat it brings to peace and independence of the peoples.

The SALT II agreement, ZERI I POPULLIT emphasizes, and the others that might be signed between them in the future, serve the aims of the United States of America and the Soviet Union for expansion and hegemony in various regions of the world. In no way can they bring about the lowering of tension, because the essence of the relations between the superpowers always lies in the rivalry for domination and the aggressiveness toward the freedom-loving peoples.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET USSR COUNTERPARTS ON SOYUZ LANDING

AU201905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the Soyuz landing]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf, we send the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people and personally to you our most cordial greetings on the successful completion of the longest space flight and the successful landing of the USSR Cosmonauts Lt Col Vladimir Lyakhov and Pilot-Cosmonaut Valeriy Ryumin.

The Bulgarian people express their great happiness with the new, exceptional achievement of USSR cosmonautics and admire the heroism and stamina of the worthy representatives of the USSR--the Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin. During 175 days on board the Salyut/Soyuz scientific research complex they performed great work for implementing the broad plan on scientific-technical and medical-biological research. The results which were obtained are a new and significant contribution to space science and technology.

The historic achievements of the Soviet Union in the research and utilization of the cosmos for peaceful goals and the benefit of all of mankind are only a part of the Soviet people's great successes in constructing the communist society, implemented under the CPSU leadership.

The USSR is the initiator and leading force in implementing cosmic cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries according to the Intercosmos program. That successful collaboration is a bright example of the force and vitality of socialist internationalism. The Bulgarian working people are especially proud of the fact that a Bulgarian cosmonaut was also in orbit around the world and that on board the Salyut/Soyuz complex the USSR cosmonauts performed a number of experiments prepared by scientists of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you dear comrades, and to all cosmonauts, scientists, engineers, technicians and workers who took part in the preparation and implementation of this space flight, as well as to the entire Soviet people, new victories in conquering the cosmos in the name of peace and progress, and new successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on building communism.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH TURKEY--Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of machine building and leader of the Bulgarian economic delegation to the Izmir international fair, met on 20 August with Teoman Koprululer, Turkey's minister of commerce. The possibilities of expanding the economic and trade relations between the two countries were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATE LEAVES FOR CPUSA CONGRESS

LD202339 Prague CTK in English 1823 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Tomas Travnicek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and National Front deputy chairman left here for the U.S. today to attend the 22nd Congress of the U.S. Communist Party as the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegate.

JAN FOJTIK RECEIVES USSR PROPAGANDA CHIEF

LD202308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee today received Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee. In the course of a cordial conversation they exchanged experiences in ideological work of the two fraternal parties and discussed themes for further cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Vasil Bejdka and Otto Cmolik, departmental heads of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and Gennadiy Fominov, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy.

HUSAK CABLES INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO CONGO PRESIDENT

LD142116 Prague CTK in English 1908 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretary-General and President Gustav Husak sent on Tuesday [14 August] a telegram of congratulations to Congolese Labor Party Central Committee chairman of and President of the People's Republic of the Congo Denis Sassou-N'Guesso on his country's national day--the 19th anniversary of independence.

The Czechoslovak president appreciated Congo's efforts in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and on the results achieved by the Congolese people, led by the Labour Party, in the construction of a new, just society. Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that Czechoslovak-Congolese relations of friendship and cooperation will be further developed in the spirit of internationalist solidarity, to the benefit of the people of both countries, and in the interest of progress and peace in the world.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON ANDREW YOUNG'S RESIGNATION

Krejci in RUDE PRAVO

AU201240 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Aug 79 p 7 AU

[Milos Krejci commentary in the column "A Note": "Why Did A. Young Have To Go?"

[Text] According to reports of press agencies from Washington, in the night from Wednesday [15 August] to Thursday U.S. President James Carter accepted the "resignation" of Andrew Young, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations.

For a long period of time Andrew Young has been a controversial figure in Carter's administration. More than once the fate of his office has hung by a thread. At the time of the greatest intensity of Carter's "human rights" campaign, for instance, Young publicly declared that there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of political prisoners in the United States.

The worst thing about his frank statement for the administration was the fact that he--as a black who grew up in the south of the United States and had been active in the protest movement in his youth--had experienced American justice personally and knew, therefore, what he was talking about. Even at that time voices were heard calling for Young's elimination. However, representatives of the black movement backed him by means of a very effective message: "If Young is recalled, Carter will not be reelected."

The black votes were influential in the last presidential election and many commentators assumed that they decided Carter's victory. The President could not, therefore, easily ignore such a warning. Young remained in office but his frankness has caused a new uproar in the White House. In talks with Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, permanent PLO observer at the UN, Young expressed himself in favor of U.S. talks with the PLO. At a press conference he not only confirmed his stand but even emphasized that the United States is making a mistake by refusing to recognize the PLO.

Virtually at the same time President Carter made a speech in which he said that the United States will not recognize a Palestinian state. Young found himself in a very difficult situation. The strong Zionist lobby in Congress--about which former Senator Fulbright said that it determines U.S. policy--exerted strong pressure on the White House to fire Young. The fact that Secretary of State Vance personally and the President himself talked with him afterward bears out the considerable pressure, although Young denied that he was asked to resign. However, he was undoubtedly placed in a situation where he could not do anything else. The initial reports agree in that the resignation is a result of pressure which was reinforced by Israel's sharp protest.

Young's "resignation" illustrates the background of American foreign policy, influenced by interest groups in Congress, and turns upside down Carter's already fading "human rights" campaign and the legend of the right to "free" expression in a "free country."

Carter has also politically weakened and worsened his position before the elections. Neither can the international response be favorable. The President has also confirmed the suspicion that he wants to be surrounded only by people who are blindly devoted to him. This is a dangerous policy for a president, even in the United States, particularly after the Americans' experience with President Nixon, who bet his last card on this policy--and lost. Carter has not yet staked his last card but he has already given up many aces.

Young's firing will not enhance Carter's popularity.

Bratislava PRAVDA on Resignation Impact

AU210950 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Aug 79 p 7 AU

[Karol Turan commentary in the column "A Word on Events": "The Reasons and Consequences of Young's Exit"]

[Text] When U.S. President J. Carter recently reshuffled his administration, certain circles in the United States were surprised that Andrew Young, the permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, was not among those who had to go. [paragraph continues]

This prominent American diplomat was a controversial figure in Carter's administration who caused the President a number of unpleasant moments with his surprising statements. After his declaration that there are thousands of political prisoners in the United States and his critical statements about U.S. policy in Africa it was clear that the President would have to get rid of him. However, he did not want to do it completely on his own and used, therefore, the opportunity of Young's meeting with the PLO observer at the United Nations, Zudhi Labib at-Tarazi. This meeting could have been quite accidental but it has evoked sharp criticism, especially among Jewish organizations in the United States. The New York POST extensively quoted several Jewish rabbis and, above all, Joseph Sternstein, chairman of the American Zionist Federation, who called Young "completely unreliable" and accused him of "jeopardizing the peace process" in the Middle East. Similar accusations are being made by Israeli representatives who view the "peace process" as the consolidation of their positions in the occupied Arab territories.

The result of this campaign was that Young offered the President his resignation, which Carter accepted. With Young's exit from the political scene a certain change sets in, particularly in the U.S. domestic political situation. As a black, Andrew Young was popular, above all, among the oppressed national minorities in the United States. He was an outstanding fighter for human rights and American blacks saw in him the hope that their position could improve. With Young's departure President Carter also deprived himself, in fact, of his most important supporter in gaining black votes in the next elections. His position has thus become weaker because it is expected that the black voter will turn away from Carter and turn to the side of Sen Edward Kennedy.

For the Carter administration Young's exit also means the exit of all hope as regards African politics. The independent African states had relied on Young to influence Carter's policy in Africa in a direction acceptable to the African states. Both the Rhodesian problem and the regime of apartheid in the South African Republic are matters that will have to be solved. Young engaged himself positively in these questions and he understood the African states.

Andrew Young had good contacts also with the representatives of other states in the United Nations. And even should President Carter want to replace Young with another black diplomat, he will scarcely succeed in maintaining the position built up by Young in the United Nations. In the first place he was concerned with reducing the damage to the American reputation by the barbarous war in Vietnam and the idea that the United States was striving to become a world gendarme. Young knew that this battered U.S. reputation was harming American prestige in the world very considerably. Perhaps President Carter has underrated this course of events, and that is why the consequences of Young's exit may have an unpleasant impact on both the domestic and the foreign policy of the United States.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK REVIEWS FOREIGN RELATIONS, POLICY

AU201530 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs: "Our Contribution to the Development of Friendship and Cooperation"--passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] "THE POLITICAL CONTACTS BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN STATES HAVE BEEN MARKEDLY CONSOLIDATED AND THE MUTUAL GRASP OF THE POSITIONS, OPINIONS AND JUSTIFIED INTERESTS OF EACH SIDE HAS IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF THE SIGNIFICANT AND USEFUL ROLE PLAYED BY THE EXPANSION OF BILATERAL RELATIONS," THE DECLARATION OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES, ADOPTED AT THE NOVEMBER 1978 MOSCOW SESSION OF THE PACT'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE, STATES. [paragraph continues]

LIFE IS FULLY CONFIRMING THAT THIS PROPOSITION OF THE MOSCOW DECLARATION--A PROGRAMMATIC DOCUMENT ON THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS IN THE PRESENT PERIOD AND IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE--IS CORRECT.

The CSSR's experience in developing bilateral relations also proves that this type of relations in particular, with its richly diversified structure and wide scale of impact, represents one of the basic cornerstones of foreign policy, and thus also of mutual relations between individual states. TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, THE CSSR IS DEVOTING TRULY EXCEPTIONAL ATTENTION TO CONSTANTLY IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF BILATERAL RELATIONS. IN DOING SO IT FOLLOWS THE UNWRITTEN LAW THAT THE NATURE OF BILATERAL RELATIONS DETERMINES THE NATURE OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Experience also shows that the existence of fruitful bilateral relations and their systematic expansion forms the firm foundations on which it is possible to build the no-less-stable edifice of overall multilateral international relations, filled with the spirit of friendship, peaceful cooperation and mutual trust.

THE 14TH AND 15TH CPCZ CONGRESSES FIXED THE STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF OUR ACTIVITIES, CONSISTENTLY PROCEEDING FROM LENINIST PRINCIPLES AND AIMED AT THE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS. THIS LINE INSURES THE SYSTEMATIC CONSOLIDATION OF ALLIED COOPERATION AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CORRESPONDS TO OUR PEOPLE'S VITAL INTERESTS AND THEIR INTERNATIONAL TRADITIONS. IT IS ALSO THE LINE OF ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THEIR FIGHT TO ELIMINATE ALL FORMS OF IMPERIALIST AND NEOCOLONIALIST EXPLOITATION AND ACHIEVE NATIONAL AND SOCIAL LIBERATION, AND IT IS ALSO THE LINE OF DEVELOPING POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CONTACTS EVEN WITH COUNTRIES WITH A DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEM--IN THE SPIRIT OF THE LENINIST POLICY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE.

As has been confirmed by developments in the past few years, Czechoslovakia has been able to begin implementing this line consistently in international relations, to the point of leading our party and society out of the internal chaos and out of the blind alley of international life into which it had been led by the counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces in 1968. The CPCZ Central Committee's plenum in April 1969, which elected Comrade Gustav Husak to head the party's leadership, played a historic role in the fateful struggle of those times, which culminated in spring 1969. That is why that April plenum meant the birth of new quality in our foreign policy as well as the beginning of the process of the true growth of the CSSR's enterprising role in international relations, a process based on our firm international position.

In the first place it has been possible to normalize and activate our bilateral relations with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union in particular, and, in the second place, by developing bilateral relations with the socialist countries. Czechoslovakia has acquired the necessary energy to defeat attempts to place it in international isolation, which the exponents of rightwing and antisocialist forces in our country strove to establish and in which certain unrealistic political circles of the West wanted to keep us.

WE REGARD PROLETARIAN AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM AS THE BEST, MOST WELL-PROVEN PRINCIPLE OF THE PRACTICAL DEVELOPMENT OF BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WHICH CANNOT BE REPLACED BY ANYTHING ELSE. AS THE DOCUMENT OF THE 15TH CPCZ CONGRESS STATED, IT IS "ONE OF THE PILLARS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY, AS WELL AS THE SOURCE OF THE FIRM POSITION ENJOYED BY OUR COUNTRY IN THE WORLD; IT IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR PEOPLE'S FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. IT IS THE SOURCE OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CLASS SOLIDARITY AND ALSO OF THE CLOSE TIES WITH REVOLUTIONARY FORCES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

We consistently adhere to that principle, which we have adopted as the basic law of our socialist foreign-political orientation, in contacts and relations with the socialist countries on all occasions, in all spheres and on all levels. Naturally it is not exhausted by the bilateral framework alone. It also finds an exceptional place in the field of multilateral negotiations where, together with the socialist states, we defend the interests of peace and socialism. For instance, the implementation of that line greatly aids the CSSR's and USSR's coordinated course in the UN Security Council and in other international forums.

The resolve of our Communist Party and our socialist state to push through the practical norms and noble aims of proletarian and socialist internationalism in foreign policy is proved by the words of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, from the tribune of this year's May Day celebrations: "We regard the firm unity and joint procedure of the working people's revolutionary forces throughout the world, and above all the unity and all-round cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, as one of the fundamental, decisive factors of further successful development of socialism in the countries of our community and also of the further successful course for preserving peace and consolidating security in the world. That is why we will continue to constantly consolidate friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries."

IN THE CSSR'S FOREIGN POLICY ORIENTATION, PRIORITY QUITE JUSTLY BELONGS TO CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET RELATIONS, WHICH TODAY HAVE BECOME THE MOST EXTENSIVE RELATIONS IN OUR ENTIRE HISTORY AND WHICH CONCERN ALL SPHERES OF SOCIAL LIFE. THEY ARE DEVELOPING DYNAMICALLY, AND FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE TREATY ON FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE BETWEEN THE CSSR AND USSR OF 1970. The CSSR-USSR cooperation in CEMA and within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and other international organizations of the fraternal countries, as well as their common actions on the weighty problems of world politics in the international forum are contributing to further raising the qualitative level of the entire complex of mutual relations and have become an inseparable factor of their intensive development and part of the process of raprochement among the states of the socialist community.

The lasting consolidation of the fraternity, friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the USSR is quite logically, and absolutely justly, the main constant of Czechoslovak foreign policy. The Soviet Union's principled Marxist-Leninist foreign policy, consistently proceeding from a strictly scientific appraisal of the current international situation, also serves as the inexhaustible source of inspiration for the orientation of our own foreign policy. Czechoslovakia fully supports the USSR's peace initiatives and it is contributing with all its might to their implementation in practice.

THE VISIT OF THE SOVIET PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION, HEADED BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV, TO OUR COUNTRY IN 1978 HAS UNDOUBTEDLY BECOME AN IMPORTANT LANDMARK IN CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET COOPERATION; THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN COMRADES BREZHNEV AND HUSAK, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WHICH REACHES FAR BEYOND THE BORDERS OF MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO FRATERNAL STATES, HAVE EMPHATICALLY CONTRIBUTED TO FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE MUTUAL AND COMPREHENSIVE COMRADELY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CSSR AND USSR IN ALL SPHERES. They also confirmed the resolve of both fraternal states to push through, consistently and patiently, the policy of stabilizing and intensifying international cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. Likewise, this year's friendly meeting of Comrades Brezhnev and Husak in Crimea has reconfirmed the absolute unity of opinion held by the two parties and states on all matters concerning Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and the international situation. It was stressed at this meeting that the CSSR and USSR are successfully expanding their production cooperation and specialization both on bilateral foundations, and also within the framework of CEMA. [paragraph continues]

The building tasks urgently demand consolidation of peace and a further intensification of international detente. In that connection Comrades Brezhnev and Husak jointly expressed the opinion that the results of the Soviet-American summit talks and the signing of the SALT II treaty in Vienna on limiting strategic offensive weapons provide new opportunities for reducing the threat of a world war and for struggling against feverish armament.

All the actions of the constantly coordinated procedure of the two fraternal socialist countries in the international forum logically unfold from the results of the negotiations of the top party and state representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Let us mention, for instance, the meetings and negotiations of the CSSR's and USSR's government chairmen, Comrades L. Strougal and A. Kosygin. Particularly the last meeting, this May in Prague, has emphatically contributed to enriching the Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, and, above all, to solving the basic questions of the CSSR's and USSR's socioeconomic development, especially in the sphere of developing production cooperation and spreading the practice of concluding long-term economic agreements and perfecting joint planning activities in view of the enormous significance of the most modern comprehensive forms of cooperation which cannot be replaced by anything else. Another instance was the negotiations conducted by the CPCZ and CPSU Central Committee secretaries, Comrades V. Bilak and B. Ponomarev, which are now yielding valuable stimuli for the common solution of international problems. Likewise, the results of the talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the two fraternal countries are again raising our foreign policy cooperation by another small step. "The CSSR and USSR have expressed their firm resolve," the communique on the two minister's talks, conducted this February in Moscow, says, "to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to perfect the coordination of the socialist countries' foreign policy activities both on bilateral and multilateral foundations within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization."

The main task of the CSSR's foreign policy in relation to the USSR now lies in further intensifying the deepening mutual relations of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation with the aid of most modern methods and forms. That means, in the first place, constantly raising their quality, effectiveness, thriftiness and conceptual nature, with great emphasis on the development of close cooperation and specialization. The very nature and, for us, the vitally important significance of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union particularly demand that all those, and also other, new forms be implemented in practice as effectively and immediately as possible.

In the past period there also occurred further equable development of the CSSR's bilateral relations with the other countries of the socialist community, in all spheres of common interest in building socialism and defending peace. IN RELATIONS WITH THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES THE COORDINATION OF OUR COMMON FOREIGN POLICY COURSE IS SMOOTHLY DEEPENING, SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IS EXPANDING, IDEOLOGICAL COOPERATION IS CONSOLIDATING, AND COMMON RESISTANCE TO HOSTILE ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT UNITY IS BEING CEMENTED. In this spirit Czechoslovakia has also taken its place at the side of the other fraternal socialist countries alongside heroic Socialist Vietnam, in warding off the shameless aggression of Chinese Maoists, and it resolutely condemns the Maoists' expansionist, splitting, hegemonist and completely reactionary policy.

IN THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN POLICY LINE TAKEN BY THE 15TH CPCZ CONGRESS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS ACTIVELY DEVELOPING BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH THE DEVELOPING STATES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA. The CSSR is maintaining and deepening contacts with the absolute majority of those countries in the spirit of friendship, equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, and all-round advantages. [paragraph continues]

In the economic sphere we are cooperating with them on the principles of bilateral advantageousness, thus helping them to overcome the negative condequences of their backwardness, caused by colonialism and neocolonialism. In all multilateral negotiating forums too, we are promoting a more just international economic arrangement which is, above all, in the interests of improving the overall situation of the developing countries. Czechoslovakia has very good relations especially with those developing countries which are waging a consistent battle against imperialism and neocolonialism and which are oriented to noncapitalist development. WITH A NUMBER OF THOSE PROGRESSIVE COUNTRIES WE ARE SUCCESSFULLY EXCHANGING VISITS AND CONDUCTING NEGOTIATIONS ON HIGH AND HIGHEST PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL LEVELS WHICH LEAD TO FURTHER ALL-ROUND CONTACTS AND COOPERATION.

LET US RECALL THE TALKS CONDUCTED BY GUSTAV HUSAK, CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND CSSR PRESIDENT, AND COLONEL AL-QADHDHAFI, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OF THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYAH, DURING THE OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT OF THE HEAD OF THE LIBYAN STATE TO OUR COUNTRY LAST JUNE. THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE TOP ETHIOPIAN REPRESENTATIVE, LT COL MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM, TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA TOWARD THE END OF LAST YEAR ALSO SIGNIFIED A REAL WATERSHED IN THE HISTORY OF MUTUAL RELATIONS TO DATE. Those were the very first summit negotiations between the two states since 1974, when the Ethiopian revolution incorporated that country into the progressive anti-imperialist front. All the deep changes that have taken place in Ethiopia during this period have established the prerequisites for a really broad concurrence of standpoints on the most significant international problems, a concurrence which was manifested during the talks in Prague and also reflected in the concluding communique and the declaration on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia.

THE VISIT OF G. HUSAK, CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND CSSR PRESIDENT, THIS MAY TO SYRIA AND ALSO HIS TALKS WITH H. AL-ASAD, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SOCIALIST ARAB BA'TH PARTY AND PRESIDENT OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, have become a really great demonstration of the successfully developing mutually beneficial political, economic and cultural cooperation, as well as of the deepening mutual relations in other spheres of social life of that socialist and progressive Arab country. The results of that significant meeting, as well as the documents resulting from it--the communique, the consular arrangement, the executive plans for cooperation in medical care and culture and the protocol on economic and scientific-technical cooperation--represent a solid basis on which it is possible to create new examples of Czechoslovak-Syrian friendship and cooperation. From those are sure to come new stimuli for further intensification of the common struggle for a satisfactory life for the people of both friendly countries, for the just solution of the situation in the Middle East in harmony with the interests of the Arab people and for peace, disarmament and social progress in the world.

The personal contacts of the CSSR's political representatives and those of other developing countries register a high level as testified to, for instance, by last year's visit of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Iraq, a significant country standing in the front ranks of the Arab world's anti-imperialist resistance. Relations between Czechoslovakia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are also developing very successfully. That was emphatically proved by the results of the official and friendly visit paid this April to the CSSR by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, Central Committee Politburo member of the Socialist Party of Yemen, deputy chairman of Supreme People's Council Presidium and government chairman of the People's Democratic Republid of Yemen. [paragraph continues]

It must be regarded as most important that a significant role in consolidating relations between the peoples of the two countries will be played--as anchored in the joint communique--by the deepening cooperation between the CPCZ and the Socialist Party of Yemen on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

The CSSR welcomed with particular sincerity the national democratic revolution and progressive development in Afghanistan, which our people are following with sympathy. At the same time the best possible conditions have been established here for developing Czechoslovak-Afghan contacts in all spheres on a qualitatively higher level. The first steps are already being taken for developing personal contacts between the representatives of the two countries along party and state lines--let us recall here at least Comrade V. Bilak's successful trip to Afghanistan this March. An overall resuscitation of this bilateral relationship of ours is taking place in the sphere of political, economic, cultural and other contacts.

Likewise the results of negotiations between Comrade Bilak and the top political representatives of India clearly document that Czechoslovak-Indian relations, based on the ancient traditions of friendship between the people of the two countries, are not a negligible factor in the consolidation of world peace and security, as well as an important element of the all-round cooperation of all states. The successful June visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Czechoslovakia and his talks with top Czechoslovak representatives, with Comrades Husak and Strougal at the head, have also reconfirmed the overall upsurge in relations between the two countries and have become a further contribution to their common battle for peace and disarmament and against colonialism and racism.

The July visit of the CSSR minister of foreign affairs to Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines has also confirmed that Czechoslovakia's cooperation with those Asian countries--relations with which were either frozen or simply did not exist in the past--can be developed on the principles of bilateral respect, sovereign equality and mutual noninterference in internal affairs, as was concurrently stated by the negotiating ministers in all three countries. Such cooperation is most desirable in the interests of strengthening understanding and friendship which serve peace and international security.

The CSSR is also active, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in supporting the just struggle of the nations in southern Africa for freedom, independence and social progress, against colonialism, racism and apartheid. It is striving to strengthen the united anti-imperialist course of action of the African countries, especially in the Organization of African Unity, and to accelerate the process of complete liquidation of all remnants of imperialism's colonial system. Czechoslovakia supports in an all-round manner the national liberation movement of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The determined attitude of Czechoslovakia was documented anew by the results of the visit of the CSSR minister of foreign affairs to Angola and Nigeria last year and to Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia this May. Another expression of the deepening friendship and cooperation of the progressive African countries is also the result of the successful visit of Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, to Czechoslovakia at the end of May and beginning of June 1979.

As far as the countries of Latin America are concerned, it must been seen that the growing efforts of those countries for a more independent policy as well as for economic independence have created favorable conditions for a further development of their relations with the CSSR in various regions. That applies, for instance, to Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador and to Jamaica, whose deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, P.J. Patterson, conducted fruitful talks with Czechoslovak representatives during his friendly, official visit to the CSSR last fall.

With the capitalist states, the CSSR has been actively developing bilateral relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. That policy--in an era of transition from capitalism to socialism--is an objective necessity, and as the current development shows is also quite an objective reality. It calls for maintaining and expanding peaceful relations between the socialist and capitalist countries on the basis of equal rights and mutual relations. At the same time the foreign policy of the socialist countries has made a significant contribution to international relations in the form of the principles and the practice of friendship and cooperation. It proceeds from a realistic view of the contemporary world, in which influential forces are active today, forces that have--with their actions--already succeeded in objectively forcing imperialist circles to peaceful coexistence.

THAT INDISPUTABLE FACT HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY DISTINCTLY MANIFESTED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FINAL ACT OF THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE. Czechoslovakia actively participated in its creation and is no less actively pressing for its concrete realization. From the very beginning Czechoslovakia's view has been that the purpose of the policy of relaxation of international tension lies in strengthening the most diverse links of cooperation between East and West, that is, those links that make confrontation impossible. Of course, to conduct policy of that kind one needs POLITICAL WILL and that, again, demands CONCEPTUAL COMMITMENT, CREATIVE ACTIVITY, ALL-ROUND INVENTIVENESS AND UNSHAKABLE PERSEVERANCE. And more frequent meetings of representatives of the countries that signed the Helsinki documents certainly very well serve that purpose.

THE SESSION OF THE WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMITTEE HELD IN BUDAPEST ON 14-15 MAY JUSTIFIABLY DRAWS ATTENTION TO THIS VERY IMPORTANT CIRCUMSTANCE. IN BUDAPEST THE MINISTERS STRESSED THAT THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION COMPLETELY CONFIRMED THE TOPICALITY OF THE CONCLUSIONS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOSCOW DECLARATION OF 23 NOVEMBER 1978, AIMING AT INSURING REAL CHANGES WHEN IT COMES TO TODAY'S KEY PROBLEMS CONCERNING, ABOVE ALL, HALTING THE FEVERISH ARMAMENT, DISARMAMENT, INTERNATIONAL DETENTE, CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND TRUST AMONG STATES.

At the same time, bilateral relations could and must play an important role, a matter that is, after all, also expressed in the joint comminque of the Budapest session, which says that the path to achieving such practical and positive changes are "constructive negotiations between interested states, a purposeful search for and elaboration of universally acceptable solutions. In the work for peace one has to display perseverance, undertake active, practical steps, overcome all obstacles and not allow any delays or foot-dragging."

LIKE ALL THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, CZECHOSLOVAKIA--TO THE MAXIMUM POSSIBLE EXTENT AND WITH THE HIGHEST SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COMMON CAUSE OF WARSAW PACT ORGANIZATION REGARDING THE DEFENSE OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM--HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTING THE APPEALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THAT COLLECTIVE BODY, SOMETHING THAT ALSO FINDS ITS USE IN BILATERAL RELATIONS. Let us say here that what is involved are highly politically topical and contributory proposals, as is attested to, for example, by the APPEAL OF THE WARSAW PACT FROM BUDAPEST TO ALL SIGNATORIES OF THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT TO BUILD THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS "ON A STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE PRINCIPLES APPROVED BY THE CSCE." That is, of principles defined by a whole spectrum of the most important peace relations among states with different social systems, beginning with the principles of sovereign equality, respecting the rights arising from sovereignty, the nonuse of force or the threat of force, all the way to a conscientious fulfillment of obligations arising from international law."

It is precisely in that spirit that CSSR foreign policy has been developing positive political contacts, negotiations and bilaterally advantageous cooperation with the majority of capitalist states in the sphere of bilateral relations, of course, [only] when conditions are ripe for it or beginning to ripen. Let us recall that we had to exert great efforts--in an otherwise favorable international atmosphere of continuing detente--with untiring, intensive activity to gradually overcome numerous and difficult obstacles put in the path of their development by our class opponents.

THE JOINT INTEREST WITH THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN SAFEGUARDING PEACE AND SECURITY AND IN DEVELOPING COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND OUR GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION HAVE BEEN CHARGING US WITH THE TASK--THROUGHOUT THE POSTWAR PERIOD--OF NORMALIZING BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH OUR WESTERN AND SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS, WITH THE FRG AND WITH AUSTRIA.

After the normalization of relations with the FRG, based on the treaty on mutual relations of December 1973, which was remarkably projected into concrete policy by the official visit of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, to the FRG in April 1978, the conclusions of the joint declaration signed by G. Husak and H. Schmidt have been successfully fulfilled.

Czechoslovak-Austrian relations have also improved in the last few years. The culmination of that positive development, which lasted several years, was the visit of Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to Czechoslovakia this March, which was the first visit on this level in the history of the two states' relations since the twenties. The restoration of good-neighborly relations between the CSSR and Austria fully corresponds to all-European interests and needs. The safeguarding of peace and goodneighborliness along the 570 kilometer-long border between the two states undoubtedly represents a contribution to the process of detente in this important region.

We could outline in detail the progress in the development of the CSSR's relations with other advanced capitalist states such as France, Finland, Spain, Cyprus, Canada, Japan, Portugual, Denmark, Turkey, Belgium, Norway and other countries and deal with some specific aspects of individual relations. However, we are not interested in a detailed enumeration but in a fundamental and decisive statement of facts; namely that Czechoslovak foreign policy, manifesting its principled and initiative nature in the sphere of relations with advanced capitalist countries, has achieved positive results. With virtually all states [which were] signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference we have achieved indisputable positive results although there have been some fluctuations and persisting problems--although through no fault of the CSSR--such as, for instance, in the relations with the United States, as a result of the refusal of its administration to return the Czechoslovak gold currency [menove zlato] stolen by the Nazis.

The fact that Czechoslovakia has gained an important place in international relations, which it continues to consolidate, is also borne out by the response to its disarmament initiative, the concept of which was outlined by Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, in his 1 May speech. That is the "Draft Declaration on International Cooperation for Attaining the Objectives of Disarmament" which was incorporated, for the time being, into the agenda of the forthcoming 34th UN General Assembly Session. A number of bilateral negotiations on various levels have unequivocally demonstrated that our country's peace initiative is received in the world with all due esteem and respect. Our partners particularly appreciate the constructive character of the document and the fact that it represents a solid foundation for achieving concrete results in this vitally important question for the whole world.

IT CAN BE SAID IN CONCLUSION THAT BILATERAL RELATIONS ARE A TRULY DYNAMIC FACTOR OF THE GROWTH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE IN THE COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY AND HAS A VALUE WITHOUT WHICH AN ACTIVE, INITIATIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN POLICY OF A SOCIALIST STATE IS INCONCEIVABLE. THE SUCCESSFUL AND BROAD DIMENSION OF [OUR] BILATERAL RELATIONS IS UNDOUBTEDLY DUE, ABOVE ALL, TO THE COORDINATED APPROACH WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER STATES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. WE WILL CONTINUE TO TREAD THIS TESTED PATH--THE PATH OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM--IN CLOSE FRATERNAL TIES WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, IN THE INTEREST OF OUR PEOPLE, THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, PROGRESS AND PEACE IN THE WORLD.

CTK INTERVIEWS FRENCH PUBLICIST ON 'DISSIDENTS'

LD211316 Prague CTK in English 1110 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] London--"Western journalists find it ever more difficult to conceal the successes of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the government in the country's constant development," French publicist and lawyer Robert-Jean Longuet, a great grandson of Karl Marx, told the London correspondents of CETEKA and the Czechoslovak (?Radio). Robert-Jean Longuet visited Britain at the invitation of representatives of British progressive organizations. He denounced at the Sunday demonstration in Hyde Park the campaign of rightist forces against Socialist Czechoslovakia.

He went on to say in the interview that Western journalists therefore jump at totally fringe affairs and, for example, give publicity to "dissidents". This "is futile, as it is an attempt to present Czechoslovakia as some 'group of 77 people'," he added.

Speaking about his book "In the Heart of Europe", published one year ago, in which he analysed objectively the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, Robert-Jean Longuet said: "I visited Czechoslovakia several times to learn in detail about the situation in the country after 1968. Although my book came out several years later and faced a campaign of hatred waged by rightist forces and social democratic papers, it was received with great interest by the French public in particular." He recalled that he had an opportunity in Czechoslovakia to talk to many people, party members as well as people with no political affiliation, and to study all required documents, including documents on the Czechoslovak foreign policy.

"The British and even the French press asserts that Czechoslovak authorities do not tolerate activities of 'dissidents' for fear that their activities could gain bigger support," Robert-Jean Longuet continued.

"But this is not true. I spoke to many people in Czechoslovakia. All those I spoke to rejected the subversive activity of this handful of people. I am convinced that their concern is only to become martyrs at any cost and to use, just as Solzhenitsyn, this doubtful reputation to make profit in the capitalist states.

'HOARDERS' CAUSE DIFFICULTIES IN FLOUR SUPPLIES

AU201230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Marcela Vanorna commentary in the column "Notes": "It Is Not a Matter Concerning Individuals"]

[Text] According to the production plan, the grain growers should produce 11.2 million tons of grain in 1979.

Of this amount, approximately one-third--which is 3.5 million tons--must be sold to the procurement organizations for the needs of the food industry. Such is the state grain procurement plan. By 16 August--that is a time when the CSSR has reached approximately the middle of the harvest--this plan was fulfilled more than 60 percent. This means that 2,136,854 tons of grain from the new harvest are stored in the state silos.

The lower harvest, which is naturally a topic of discussion, can thus in no case adversely affect--let along jeopardize--the supplies of the mill and bakery industry with the needed raw material. On the contrary, as a result of the dry and hot weather, wheat, for example, has a higher gluten content [than in the preceding years]. The flour and bread produced from it will be qualitatively better than last year.

Two-thirds of the grain harvest are designed for fodder purposes. Here the situation is, naturally, more complicated. This is why it is necessary to constantly mobilize one's resources and to wage a struggle for balancing out the shortfall, not only by means of a grain and straw harvest without any losses and cuts in grain consumption, but especially by making use of the promising second and third harvest of fodder crops on meadows and pastures and all other grasslands. It is, after all, bulk fodder that can, to a large degree, replace fodder grain--particularly as far as milk and beef production are concerned.

It is perhaps useful to note that the words "lower harvest" are meant, naturally, in comparison with the production plan which reflects the year to year growing and more exacting tasks stipulated by our economy, including agriculture.

Such is the reality. If something can upset our satisfaction and the peaceful working and creative atmosphere--be it only for a short period of time--then it is people who have suddenly turned into hoarders and are creating senseless home supplies of flour and other foodstuffs. Everyone who thinks rationally can imagine how difficult it is for local trade organizations to master such an artificially generated "working peak." The car pool of the trade organizations would have to be three times larger than it is to permit them to insure smooth complementary flour supplies from the storehouses. In localities where the panicmongers succumbed to rumors one cannot but be patient and wait until trade is able to cope with the onslaught in the course of several days.

It is obvious that the damage does not pertain only to those whose flour will be spoiled in their homes. We should not, therefore, just benevolently shrug our shoulders over such phenomena.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING HUNGARIAN ENVOY--In Prague on 17 August, Jaroslav Knizka, CSSR first deputy foreign minister, received Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to the CSSR, in connection with the end of the latter's tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

SUGAR PRODUCTION SATISFACTORY--In July the enterprises of the Czech sugar refining industry fulfilled the planned production volume by 111.1 percent. Since the beginning of the year the deliveries of refined sugar to the domestic market have been exceeded by almost 2 percent. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Aug 79 p 5 AU]

SIX-MONTH PLAN SHORTFALL--In the first 6 months of the year Czech industrial enterprises in various sectors failed to fulfill their production plans to the tune of Kcs600 million. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 79 p 5 AU]

HOFFMANN RECEIVES GUINEAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU201702 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Meeting With Guinea's Defense Minister: Army General Hoffmann Received Army General Diane for a Visit"]

[Text] On Thursday [16 August] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, received Army Gen Lansane Diane, defense minister of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, who is currently staying in the GDR.

General Hoffmann acquainted his guest with the GDR working people's great efforts and achievements in fulfilling the tasks stipulated by the Ninth SED Congress. He reported on the multifaceted initiatives and results by members of the National People's Army in the socialist competition honoring the 30th GDR anniversary by reliably protecting socialist gains.

On behalf of his government General Diane expressed his gratitude for the solidaristic support accorded to the Guinean people for many years by the GDR and gave an account of his people's struggle to overcome the colonial heritage and to build a new society.

Complete agreement prevailed at the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, concerning all problems of the joint struggle of the two peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for freedom, national independence and social progress.

Participating in the meeting were Deputy Ministers of National Defense Col Gen Heinz Kessler and Lt Gen Fritz Streletz as well as Louis Holie, ambassador of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea to the GDR. During the several days of his visit to the GDR, General Diane has been studying the gains of the first German worker-peasant state as well as problems related to national defense.

HONECKER SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO AFGHANISTAN

AU201355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, and Hafizollah Amin, prime minister of Afghanistan on the occasion of Afghan independence day--date of message not given]

[Text] To the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki; to the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, Kabul.

In the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR we convey the most cordial congratulations to you, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the gaining of independence.

Since the Afghan people gained independence it has been waging a brave struggle against interference from abroad and for national independence. With the April revolution it ushered in a fundamental turn in the life of the country, which serves the working masses and social progress.

We are observing with reverence and sympathy how determinedly the Afghan people under your leadership are repelling all attacks of the counterrevolution and reaction on the achievements of the April revolution. We reaffirm our solid affiliation with this struggle.

We are firmly convinced that the relations of friendly affiliation and fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will deepen and widen in the interest of peace and progress, for the benefit of our two peoples.

We wish the people of Afghanistan new successes in the struggle for social progress and you personally health and creative strength for your responsible activity.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council,

[Signed] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

HONECKER GREETS MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ON APPOINTMENT

AU201650 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal on his appointment as marshal of the Mongolian People's Army from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Great People's Hural of the MPR and chairman of the MPR Defense Council, Ulaanbaatar.

Dear Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal: On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people I most cordially congratulate you on your appointment to the post of MPR marshal.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and GDR National Defense Council

HONECKER, STOPH SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO INDIAN GOVERNMENT

LD150940 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0303 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and GDR Premier Willi Stoph have sent Indian President Neelam Banjiva Reddy and Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh a cordially worded congratulatory telegram on the 32d anniversary of India's achieving independence.

The message notes that the GDR people had always followed with great sympathy the Indian people's untiring efforts in preserving and consolidating their national independence and in the all-round development of the country. The firm conviction is expressed that the traditionally friendly relations and close cooperation between the two peoples and states, which received a strong stimulus with Erich Honecker's visit to India at the beginning of the year, will continue to develop further in future in the interests of peace and international detente.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE

AU201246 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Commentary signed "Koen": "Havana Summit at the Center of Attention"]

[Text] In Havana, the Cuban metropolis, the last preparations for the sixth summit meeting of the nonalined states scheduled to start at the beginning of September are taking place. A new conference center has been created; 150 residences for the invited heads of state and government are ready for occupancy. In the meantime, official Cuban delegations have conveyed invitations to the conference to the heads of state on five continents and various personalities from nonalined states have come to Cuba on working visits. Political observers agree that the host has created the best possible conditions for the summit meeting to be a success.

Leading politicians of nonalined states stressed in the past months that the struggle for peace, against imperialism and colonialism, will essentially determine the discussions in Havana. In recent statements Madagascar President Didier Ignace Ratsiraka called the movement an "instrument of a powerful struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism." Reuben Kamanga, official of the governing United National Independence Party of Zambia, stated that the preservation of peace, detente and disarmament will be important topics in Havana. The nonalined movement is determinedly advocating its goals--to destroy colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and imperialist exploitation, root and branch. The president of Panama Aristides Royo sees an urgent question for Havana in the discussion of measures for the protection of the national resources of the young national states. The common denominator is easily recognizable: peace, disarmament and detente, elimination of colonial remnants, struggle against racism and apartheid, and the advocacy of international economic relations on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit.

This "catalog" alone shows the anti-imperialist feature of the nonalined movement, which has marked its political line since the first conference in Belgrade in 1961. It also explains the massive efforts of certain imperialist circles to abuse the nonalined movement for its own goals. There was truly no lack of attempts to discredit the Havana conference in advance, even to try to prevent its taking place. The instigators saw possible points of attachment in the multifaceted composition of the movement and the extraordinarily great social, political and economic variety of the 86 member states. This led imperialist strategists to believe they might succeed in isolating, alienating and expelling countries connected with the movement, an attempt that has been unsuccessful so far. The opposite development is taking place: There are new applicants for membership in Havana, among them Nicaragua, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and Iran.

In the big international questions the socialist states hold very similar, partly congruous positions with the nonalined movement. Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, recently pointed to the fact that nowadays there is cooperation among nonalined states, national liberation movements, progressive forces in various parts of the world and the socialist states on the basis of the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialsim and Zionism.

The journey to Africa by the party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker in the spring of 1979 represents an impressive proof of this cooperation. All the countries visited are active members of the nonalined movement. This journey confirmed the position formulated at the SED's Ninth Congress, that we "pay great attention to the continuous strengthening of the alliance with the nonalined countries, which represent a positive force in international relations and in the struggle for peace, security and peaceful coexistence."

ADN NOTES START OF VIENNA UN SCIENCE CONFERENCE

LD201134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1022 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim has opened in Vienna today the biggest UN conference so far on problems of science and technology in the service of development. The conference, which continues until 31 August, is being attended by over 4,000 delegates from nearly 150 states. The socialist countries have sent representative delegations to the conference. The GDR delegation is headed by Dr Herbert Weiz, Deputy c chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION REELECTS PRESIDENT

LD201740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The International Association of Professors of Russian Language and Literature today ended its fourth general assembly in Berlin, which followed its fourth congress. The international press was informed today that academician Prof Mikhail Khrapchenko was reelected president of the international association. Prof Vitaliy Kostomarov, director of the A.S. Pushkin Institute for the Russian Language in Moscow, was reappointed general secretary.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO CHILDREN'S MEETING IN SOFIA

LD150928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In the GDR the rights of children as laid down in the UN declaration are anchored in the Constitution and implemented in life. This is stressed in a greetings message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the international children's meeting, "Banner of Peace," which begins in Sofia tomorrow. It goes on to say that the meeting will "help children to join together more firmly in the struggle for peace, international friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity. The basic right of children consists of growing up in peace. The GDR, together with the socialist fraternal countries, is persistent in working for this." The international children's meeting is dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child.

CONVICTION OF W. BERLINER ON TRANSIT ABUSE REPORTED

AU171304 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Agent of Criminal Dawid Gang Convicted"]

[Text] On 15 August 1979 the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk Court sentenced (West) Berlin resident Peter Adolph, an agent of the criminal Dawid gang, to 7 years and 6 months imprisonment, for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code in abusing the transit agreement.

Adolph, who had received several previous convictions in (West) Berlin, repeatedly committed subversive attacks on the transit agreement on the orders of the Dawid Gang. He repeatedly undertook reconnaissance trips to GDR territoty in preparation for his crimes, including trips to the GDR capital of Berlin, attempting to disguise his criminal intentions with secret service means and methods.

MSZMP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CPUSA CONGRESS

LD201935 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 August (MTI)--Invited by the Communist Party of the United States of America, Jozsef Szakali, member of the HSWP Central Committee led a Hungarian party delegation Monday to Detroit, to attend the 22nd USA Communist Party Congress.

CULTURE MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION TO USSR

LD201937 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 August (MTI)--Invited by Minister of Culture P.N. Demichev, substitute member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay led a delegation Monday to Moscow. They are expected with the hosts to discuss topical questions of culture and to attend the presentation of a Hungarian film entered for competition at the International Film Festival of Moscow.

CZINEGE GREETS MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD200558 Budapest MTI in English 0607 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 18, (MTI)--Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, sent a telegram of greetings to Colonel General Jarantayn Abhira, defense minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Mongolian and Soviet troops' victory at Halhin Gol over Japan's Kwantung army.

OFFICIALS ATTEND, CZINEGE ADDRESSES COMMISSIONING CEREMONY

Officials At Ceremony

LD202144 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] The commissioning ceremony for young officers took place in Kossuth Square this morning. "The guests took their places on the platform, among them Sandor Gaspar, president of the National Council of Trade Unions, and Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee--both members of the Politburo--and also Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, along with other leading personalities from our social and political life.

"Also taking part in the commissioning ceremony are leaders of the armed forces and of the armed bodies of the Ministry of Defense and numerous members of general and command (?staffs).

"Also present are Col Gen Yuriy Naumenko, representative to Hungary of the Armed Forces Command of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and Col Gen Vladimir Sivenok, commander of the Southern Soviet Army Group, temporarily stationed in Hungary.

"At 1000, Lajos Czinege, minister of national defense arrived."

Czinege Greetings To Officers

LD202142 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

["Orders of the Minister of National Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic" read by unidentified officer at commissioning ceremony for new graduates of military academies in Lajos Kossuth Square in Budapest on Constitution Day, 20 August--live]

[Text] Comrades and young officers of our armed forces: I greet you on the occasion of your solemn oath-taking, your commissioning as officers and this significant event in your military life. At the military academies of the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Army, at Hungary's universities and colleges, you have successfully assimilated the specified military, political, technical and other specialized knowledge and fulfilled the requirements of study. You have acquired well-founded scientific knowledge and the (?experience) necessary for beginning a career in the instruction of soldiers placed in your care and for leading a company. On the basis of all this, you have become worthy of the rank and grade of first officer. You have chosen a career that has the respect of our working people and which is a noble and manly profession. It entrusts you with the greatest treasure of our people, the armed defense of the independence and freedom of our socialist homeland, our socialist achievements and the peaceful work of construction, and the further education of the young people who are crossing the threshold of manhood. Be worthy of this privileged trust.

Comrades, your commissioning as professional officers coincides with the great event in our homeland: the 30th anniversary of our Constitution. Since the creation of the first socialist basic law, the Hungarian people have traveled a mighty historic road and brought to fruition all the noble aims for which our revolutionary and freedom fighting predecessors, the best of our nation, fought, and for which many of them gave their lives.

The cause of socialism is definitively and irrevocably triumphant in our homeland. Our people, welded into a national unit, are advancing through the realization of the program adopted at the 11th MSZMP Congress on the path of constructing a developed socialist society. With a common will, with self-sacrifice our working class, our peasantry and our intelligentsia are working successfully in the spheres of politics, economics, culture and defense, which cannot be separated from one another.

The circumstances and conditions of the work of construction are complex today: it has become more difficult in the economic sphere particularly. To complete the tasks, our party and government continue to (?trust) in the socialist consciousness of our people, their patriotism and active support and in the great driving force that lies in the creative activity of the working people. A totally irreproachable support in the work of construction is the fact that we are the allies of the Soviet Union and members of the community of fraternal socialist countries.

Comrades, the main foreign policy aim of the Soviet Union and the member states of the Warsaw Treaty is furthering the cause of social progress, world peace and the defense of international security. We are fighting in fraternal unity for the ever-greater implementation of the principles adopted at Helsinki, for the further development of detente and for its extension to the military sphere. This has been promoted by the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms--the greatest step so far taken toward the control of the nuclear arms race.

In the fight waged for detente, we still have countless battles to fight against the enemies of peace, the aggressive forces. Our historical experiences have taught us that the basic condition for a successful struggle is the all-round development of the socialist countries and the further development of cooperation among the fraternal states. It is in the interests of our homeland and of all our people that we should further strengthen the unity of the socialist community and the joint defensive alliance, the reliable guardian of world peace, the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and within it the defensive capacity of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Comrade officers, in your new ranks never forget that the defense of the socialist homeland, our party's policy, our social order and a firm obligation to the cause of the people demand a high sense of vocation. During your careers, always be the faithful sons of our people and our beloved socialist homeland and their unshakable defenders. Under all circumstances fulfill the duties in your oath and in the regulations. As you lead and instruct those under your command, use and enrich the knowledge you have acquired. Instruct your subordinates in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism to become the devoted builders of a socialist society and the determined and faithful defenders of the interests of the Hungarian People's Republic and the working people. May the festive oath you have taken before all our people, the national flag and the Parliament Building encourage you to fulfill your noble profession with understanding, consistency and self-sacrifice.

On the basis of the relevant stipulations of the decree with the force of law issued by the Presidential Council, through the trust of our party and people and through the authority of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, you have been commissioned as professional officers of the armed forces in the ranks promulgated on 19 August 1979. I wish you much success in the careers you have chosen, good health and strength, and much joy and happiness in your private lives.

[Signed] Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of national defense.

Czinege Ceremony Address

LD202050 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0905 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Constitution Day address by Col Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense and member of the MSZMP Central Committee, at commissioning ceremony for new graduates of military academies in Lajos Kossuth Square in Budapest on 20 August--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, respected guests, young comrade officers, at this commissioning ceremony of our armed forces and this public path-taking, I affectionately greet the members of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the republic and the government who are among us, the representatives of party, state and social organizations, the militants of the Hungarian workers' movement, and the officers and generals, both active and retired, of the armed forces and bodies. I extend a special greeting to those foreign guests who have honored our ceremony with their presence, the members of diplomatic missions who are present, the military and air attaches, the representatives of the Soviet Army, the delegation of the Vietnamese People's Army that is heroically defending its country's independence, and I affectionately greet the parents, wives and relations of the young officers who are to receive their commission.

I greet all the guests present at our ceremony. On behalf of us all I affectionately greet the students who have completed their courses at the Lajos Kossuth Military Academy, the Mate Szalka Military-Technical Academy, the Gyorgy Kilian Aero-Technical Academy, the military academies of the Soviet Union and at Hungary's universities and colleges, who are now to receive their commissions and are the youngest officers in our armed forces.

Honored guests, dear comrades, the commissioning of the armed forces' new officers is taking place on the 30th anniversary of the creation of our Constitution and on the feast of new bread. Here, in front of the Parliament Building, on this jubilee anniversary, we can look back with justifiable pride on the splendid results of the last three decades. The creative force of the people developing in the possession of freedom has used the rights insured by the Constitution and has built, under the leadership of the communists, a socialist homeland for itself. It has consolidated and defended the power of the working people, and created a modern industry and agriculture. Socialist democracy is flourishing and developing in every sphere of life, and outstanding results have been achieved in education and in socialist culture. For the defense of our freedom, our independence and our revolutionary achievements our people have created and maintained at a high level our armed forces, and our people's army.

We can say with justifiable pride that every point in our Constitution is a living reality. Our working-class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and the soldiers of our armed forces are working in unity, with a common will and with self-sacrificing devotion to realize our great national program, to build and defend a developed socialist society. It is our deep conviction that the life of our people is being built on sure foundations, and that its future is full of hope. At its session in June this year, the MSZMP Central Committee correctly noted that in spite of the unfavorable circumstances that had evolved in a few areas, the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 11th party congress is progressing successfully. The bases of our social order and our people's economy are solid. With further, still better work we will create the conditions for preserving and consolidating the results we have achieved in developing the people's economy and in the living standard of the working people. A firm guarantee of our progress and further successes is the fact that workers' power is strong in our country, we have a battle-hardened party, a splendid working class, peasantry, an intelligentsia that honestly serves the people and armed forces that reflect the level of our times. Our people make a realistic assessment of our economic situation and the tasks, and their work is characterized by a more purposeful and resolute will to act and by an effort aimed at solving the problems. This is expressed with convincing force by the increasingly widespread development of the work competition movement initiated for the 11th MSZMP Congress and the 35th anniversary of our liberation.

In the implementation of our tasks, basic support comes from the increasingly widespread and more effective cooperation within CEMA and the fraternal collaboration within the Warsaw Treaty. Our joint defensive organization is a reliable defensive shield for our great historical achievements, the security of our peoples and world peace. The Shield-79 exercise which was recently held on Hungary's territory was a fine example of the fact that our cooperation and unity enhance our strength and underpin our international policy with appropriate power.

Dear comrades, honored guests, the whole world knows, and on the basis of historical experience every sensible person has been convinced that the Soviet Union and the alliance of fraternal socialist countries, the Warsaw Treaty, have never threatened anyone with war and aggression.

The history of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is the history of the struggle for the building of the new society, the defense of socialist achievements, progress and peace. The path to detente so far was not unbroken and easy. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries stoutly and (?resolutely) laid the foundations of that path in their foreign policy and it found acceptance among realistic Western politicians and progressive public opinion. The Hungarian People's Republic starts from the fact that the most crucial tasks for mankind in our time is the stopping of the arms race and the prevention of a nuclear world war. This is why our country, alongside the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, and together with progressive and peace-loving forces, is taking an active part in the consistent struggle for a relaxation of international tension, for a further development of detente and for its extension to military areas. An outstanding stage in our struggle is the SALT II agreement, which we can rightly consider as an event of historic importance in the control of nuclear arms. Its ratification can give fresh impetus to the further development of political and military detente.

Comrades, the aggressive forces of imperialism do all they can even today to slow down and reverse detente and the legitimate progress of history. They want to (?force) mankind into an arms race which would be more of a burden than ever before. They fan belligerent hotbeds in various regions of the world and attempt to instigate conflict between peoples through deceptive diplomatic maneuvers and false propaganda. Many throughout the world realize that adventurists and [word indistinct] seriously endanger international detente and the peace and security of the globe. It is regrettable that the policy of the Chinese leadership in this struggle and its international activity support the enemies of detente and the forces of imperialism in an inadmissible manner, to the serious detriment of the Chinese people and the universal progress of mankind.

The aggressive circles of imperialism and endeavors by the enemies of peace warn us to increase our efforts in every field to defend the peace and security of the world and to strengthen the defensive capability of our fraternal alliance, the Warsaw Treaty. Our states' domestic and foreign policy is directed toward insuring the conditions for peaceful, creative and constructive work, and the defense of the socialist community. Our intentions and endeavors are clear, always correct and respectable. Our Marxist-Leninist parties and governments are fighting consistently for the consolidation of peace.

Our working people are at one with the objectives and national defense policy of our revolutionary party and government and realize them in their everyday deeds. They always insure the necessary conditions to develop our armed forces, our people's army and to maintain its combat readiness at a high level.

We are deeply convinced that the solemn obligation of our armed forces is to defend our social order reliably--the solemn borders of our homeland--bonded with the working people and in close cooperation with each other; that they be active participants in our socialist building work, to fulfill the universal task of building and defending socialism consciously and at a high standard.

The exalted mission of the Hungarian People's Army is always to be ready and able to defend the interests of the Hungarian People's Republic, the socialist community, peace and security, together with the Soviet Army, the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states and with its internationalist comrades-in-arms.

Young officers of our armed forces, while you were provided for by the Hungarian people and state, you have drawn deeply from the rich partnership of military and political sciences according to your abilities in the military academies and universities, and to the extent necessary for your military leadership activities.

We wish wholeheartedly that in your new appointments you will completely realize what is expected of you by our revolutionary party and working people, the demands of your oath and pledge. Fulfill your noble mission. Be an example to your rank-and-file and its commanders in the socialist spirit! Educate them in unselfish love for the working man, the socialist homeland, strengthening in them proletarian internationalism and the pledge for the issue of socialism and progress! While you perform your official duty, life will place before you ever higher demands simultaneously with our results achieved in building a developed socialist society, technical-scienfific progress and military science and the development of combat technology. Therefore continually widen your knowledge of developments and skills necessary for a high standard of performing tasks in the service. Be demanding of yourselves and your subordinates, demand obligations in all fields of life and work, be philanthropic commanders, always subject to thinking far ahead. Play your part in social work and the work of various movements and public life in a way befitting an officer of the people's army.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the graduation ceremony and the festive oath-taking I thank everyone who contributed to the education and preparation of our young officers. To parents and relatives above all for the devotion and great pains which they took to educate and assist their sons in the preparation for the vocation of officers. I express my thanks to teachers and educators at general and high school, to leaders of youth organizations who inspired their hearts with love of our socialist homeland and aroused their interest in the armed service of the working people. I express acknowledgement of the commanders and teachers of military officers' high schools, of educators of domestic universities and high schools and especially of the commanders of the military training institutions of the Soviet Army and their teachers, for successful instruction and educative work.

To you, young officers of our armed forces, I wish much success in fulfilling your noble vocation, health and strength, joy and much happiness in private life.

BUDAPEST TV CARRIES CONSTITUTION DAY SPORTS, PARAMILITARY DISPLAY

AU201235 [Editorial Report AU] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1025 GMT on 20 August carries a 1-hour, 33-minute live relay of an air and water sports and paramilitary display on and above the Danube, along the stretch in front of the Parliament Building in Budapest--a regular event on Hungarian Constitution Day.

This year, in addition to selected units of the Hungarian Armed Forces and members of the National Defense Association, GDR and Czechoslovak pilots flying aerobatics singly and in pairs, and Soviet parachutists--announced by name by the announcer-- are participating in the display.

Boats of various types, decorated with flags and slogans, parade down the Danube, including army pontoons, tugboats and amphibious armored vehicles in formation. The planes, which fly past singly and in formation, or perform aerobatics, include gliders, propeller planes and jets. A lengthy parachute jumping display includes single and group jumps with various types of parachutes into the water and onto a platform and free fall jumps. Members of an airborne unit jump in two groups of 46 parachutists each from 3 helicipters. A fly-past of planes and helicopters concludes the display.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON OFFICIALS' CONSTITUTION DAY ADDRESSES

Borbely Address in Balassagyarmat

LD210854 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Speech by Sandor Borbely, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at Constitution Day rally in Balassagyarmat on 20 August--recorded]

[Text] The most important requirement now is to make work more disciplined, more successful, more economical everywhere and to be more organized in directing the economy. The task now at every enterprise in the country is to bring closer on a national scale--as well as on the family (?level)--the realistic possibilities and costs incurred by the people's economy [passage indistinct]. This demands that we get used to more thrifty, responsible management of our advantages; not only to banish high living and wanton waste from our common individual lives but to make savings the basic yardstick of management. I believe therefore it is neither an issue of question nor style. But it is more befitting to use the concept of management instead of the word savings.

The use of the word savings gives the sense of necessity for forced savings temporarily. The truth, however, is that the thrifty [word indistinct] must become a part of management so that from product planning to product structure, from the use of working time to the (?maturity) of investments, we must administer our advantages and our time through our spiritual and physical strengths a- our greatest national treasures.

Dear lady and gentlemen comrades, workers everywhere, and here in this country too, are preparing for the 12th congress, for the 35th anniversary of our liberation, in the factories and mines and here in the town of Balassagyarmat also with work pledges. On behalf of the Central Committee, I greet all participants in this noble competition. Your undertakings, the pledge for socialist construction signifies once more that our main source of strength, the pledge of overcoming difficult circumstances and obstacles, is our unity, the bond between the party and the people, the readiness of our people to act.

Sarlos Speech in Kiskunhalas

LD210856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Speech by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, at Constitution Day rally in Kiskunhalas--date not specified--recorded]

[Text] There are millions in this country, those who are party members and those outside the party, too, who live and work according to the principles of socialism, educate themselves, act now but look to the future, defend and shape the future. Our task is to extend the number of creative people disciplined in work, who live well and love work, so that there will always be more and more people to undertake the tasks of tomorrow.

When the MSZMP adopts resolutions and takes a stance on individual issues, it addresses itself to everyone. In speaking to everyone, it means a task that is to be implemented by the party member, and for those outside the party it means a proposal and a concept which is dependent on the assessment of the individual. When we make it dependent in this way we formulate this task beforehand to appeal to the hearts and minds of the non-party members so that they too can understand and sense that the decision, the resolution and the stance are intended to build socialism in this country not for the few but for 10.5 billion people.

Right from the start the party has made it known that the policy of the alliance of people inside and outside the party and the contact with institutions outside the party strengthens the homeland, strengthens the party, makes those who as representatives and deputies of the party work out and formulate programs see more clearly. The essence is that the interest served by the party is not the issue of the party member but of the Hungarian people.

There are hundreds of thousands and millions in this country who in their political understanding agree with party policy in the majority of issues and are therefore ready to support this policy. There are many who have reservations on certain issues but being thinking patriots they do not consider the issues in which they hold reservations as the fundamental ones but those which promote the interest of the country and in which they can work together. There are also many in this country who, in considering their ideological conceptions, are not materialists but their religious outlook does not exclude the possibility of working for their country and taking part in the creative work for their homeland.

I could continue the list. Suffice it to say that in this country, the 10.5 million people, I venture to believe, agree with our socialist programs and socialist objective. They conceive the fate of the world in such a way that the MSZMP and the communist concept is one which provides an answer to political questions posed by them too.

Nemeth Address in Pusztaszer

LD201910 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 August (MTI)--The traditional Prince Arpad Feast in memory of the ancient Magyars' land conqueror, held Monday in the memorial park of Pusztaszer, south Hungary was combined with a grand worker-peasant meeting to celebrate Constitution Day. Thousands of people attended the rally to hear Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee who delivered the festive address.

"This place Pusztaszer where we have gathered today," the CC secretary started his speech, "calls to mind the land conquest of one thousand years ago and the historic foundation of the Hungarian state. This was the place, according to contemporary records, where our ancestors had first met for a legislatory assembly in the new fatherland. Today the name Pusztaszer is a symbol for the exclusive and everlasting rights of the working Hungarian people.

"On the day of Constitution which we celebrate today," Nemeth continued, "we are pronouncing the unity of power, law and labour. We make the first cut in the new bread. Many still [are] the living witnesses of the times when people were scant of rights as well as of bread. Today it is our unalterable share to direct the country's affairs, to shape our own lives, to prosper--everyone according to his will and knowledge--to enjoy the fruits of his work. Bread is our symbol of life, the fruit of our work and when we cut up a loaf, we are exercising the right of the working man to get a share of his labour's result."

The CC secretary explained in great length that in the course of providing for the public interest and accommodating to the variable conditions, measures are apt to become necessary from time to time which--unavoidable though--are hard for the functionaries of the concerned bodies to pass. Such an inevitable step--he said--were the recent rises of consumer prices. To be sure, no one was happy about them, yet there was understanding for the provisions as a step necessary for the economic progress. In this we discern a feeling of responsibility for the country's affairs, a recognition of the necessity to join hands for solving our common affairs.

"Once more in this context," the speaker said, "our experience was that, in assessing the main questions of development, in taking [an] approach to problems, in defining the tasks that are facing the country, the party's stand agrees with that of Hungarian public opinion. Let us welcome the voice of criticism which is getting louder for a further improvement of the work. For a safer progress. We hear people sharply censuring when they meet with bad and negligent work, poor quality, state of disorganization, delay, deficiencies of leadership, impotence, signs of wrong views. Squandering of assets. The party regards such criticism as a sound thing as it demonstrates a feeling of civil responsibility, approval of our political line, the intention to promote the common cause, a readiness to take action.

"To build a highly developed socialist society--which is invariably our goal--is raising higher requirements not only in the economy but in other domains as well," Nemeth emphasized and pointed out:

"In proportion as the development of socialist democracy is gaining power, so does the socialist system strike deeper roots, and so do the chances become more promising to carry out our plans. Now that our affairs became more intricate and the tasks require a tougher steadfastness from everyone, there is redoubled necessity to widen and further deepen the basis of socialist democracy. It strengthens our policy of serving the public interest and improves its conditions of implementation if everyone contributes actively--with his opinion, proposals and critical remarks--to shaping the face of this country, everyone on whom it depends, according to the way he stands his ground, whether we succeed to reach the common goals and to progress. Thus can we realize in practice the tenet that socialist democracy should mean the unity of attitude and work, of rights and duties.

"We do have a suitable program which should enable us to cope with the tasks ahead. The most important thing is to consolidate the results we have achieved so far in the economy, in matters of living standards and general life conditions and to furnish a still safer and many sided basis for the future. However, for reaching the goal that precise, well organized and efficient work should ensue faster and become established in every place of production and every economic unit throughout the country, it is a condition not to tolerate laxity of discipline, leisureliness, or a happy-go-lucky attitude anywhere along the line, whether in leading position, at the work bench or at the office desk. On the other hand, it needs to be clear that those in leading positions whose authority it is to demand work, are also under the continuous obligation to care that the required conditions for performing the work should be present.

"Today there is frequent talk about real difficulties and real troubles. These to face is our elementary duty, out of the consideration that it depends on ourselves to cope with them." Karoly Nemeth said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

SPANISH TU OFFICIAL'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of the National Trade Union Council, Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Spanish Trade Union Federation of Workers' Committees, arrived in Budapest on Saturday [18 August]. During his official, friendly visit, the Spanish trade union leader will acquaint himself with the activity of the Hungarian trade unions and exchange views with National Trade Union Council leaders about topical aspects of the international trade union movement and possibilities for further developing bilateral relations. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON CONCLUSION OF FRG'S SCHMIDT VISIT

AU210915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Unattributed report on FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's 17-18 August visit to Poland]

[Text] The Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, paid a visit to Poland on August 17 and 18 at the invitation of the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Edward Gierek. Edward Gierek and Helmut Schmidt held talks dealing with the most important current international issues and bilateral relations.

On the Polish side the talks were held with the participation of: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz; member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Edward Babiuch as well as head of the Foreign Department at the PZPR Central Committee Waclaw Piatkowski; acting head of the Foreign Ministry, Vice Minister Jozef Czyrek; deputy head of Chancellery of the PUWP Central Committee Secretariat Jerzy Wojcik.

On the FRG side the participants in the talks included: Secretary of State and head of the Federal Office for Press and Information Klaus Boelling; Werner Ahrens, the FRG ambassador to Poland and head of the Department for Foreign Policy of the Chancellor's Federal Office Juergen Ruhfus.

Edward Gierek and Helmut Schmidt comprehensively discussed the state of relations between Poland and the FRG. Noting with satisfaction the progress made in a number of fields, the sides expressed the will and determination to undertake further efforts in order to continue the process of normalization and development of mutual relations in this context. The two stressed the fundamental importance of the 1970 treaty between Poland and the FRG on the bases of normalization of mutual relations and later agreements and documents.

Edward Gierek and Helmut Schmidt also pointed to the importance that both sides attach to the favorable development and deepening of mutually beneficial economic relations between the two countries and stated that this area of cooperation was of great importance for the entirety of bilateral relations. Taking note of the development of social and cultural contacts, both sides voiced the belief that their further deepening would serve well the purpose of better acquaintance and understanding of the nations.

In reviewing the current international situation both sides pointed to the great importance that both countries attach to the further development and deepening of the detente process in Europe and worldwide, to consolidating this process and making it permanent.

Edward Gierek and Helmut Schmidt stated that disarmament was the most important task facing mankind and pointed to the necessity of making efforts to put an end to the qualitative and quantitative arms race. Both statesmen stressed the necessity of making genuine progress in universal and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Both sides voiced their satisfaction over the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of the strategic offensive armaments. They also expressed the hope that it would soon be ratified, which would promote strengthening of international security and make a major contribution to consolidating the process of detente.

The visit and the talks conducted during it were held in a good atmosphere and both sides unanimously considered them fruitful.

On Saturday evening, the ceremony of bidding farewell to the federal chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Schmidt, took place on Hel Peninsula. The FRG chancellor was bidden farewell by the First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek.

Those participating in the ceremony included members of the PUWP Central Committee Politburo: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz and PUWP Central Committee Secretary Edward Babiuch. Also present were other persons participating in the talks as well as representatives of voivodship authorities and First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk Tadeusz Fiszbach.

Present was the FRG ambassador to Poland, Werner Ahrens.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOVIET AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD201843 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug, PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz received today the Soviet Minister of Agriculture Valentin Mesyats who was accompanied by Ministers of Agriculture of Belorussia and Uzbekistan Fedor Seniko and Abdukarim Urkinbayev respectively.

During the talks they exchanged information on the present situation in agriculture in both countries and discussed problems of Polish-Soviet agricultural cooperation. The sides assessed positively the effects of scientific and technical cooperation. They also stressed a great significance of the supplies of Soviet agricultural machines and plant seeds to Poland.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica. Present also was Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy to Poland Vasiliy Svirin.

NICARAGUA TO UPGRADE BILATERAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD210238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Governments of the Polish People's Republic and of the Unity and Reconstruction of the Nicaraguan Republic have decided that effective today, they will upgrade their respective diplomatic missions to the rank of embassies in order to create the most favorable conditions for the development of mutually advantageous and multifaceted cooperation.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF YOUNG'S DISMISSAL

AU211035 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 17 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Michal Kolodziejczyk commentary: "Unconventional Diplomat"--passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] "YOU HAVE PROVED THAT WE WANT PEACE IN THE WORLD AND SOCIAL JUSTICE; THANKS TO YOU, WE HAVE WON THE FRIENDSHIP, TRUST AND RESPECT OF MANY NATIONS WHICH PREVIOUSLY TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT BE TRUSTED AND THAT ONE SHOULD BE CAREFUL IN RELATIONS WITH IT."

The above words were included in the letter written by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to his personal friend and the most popular American Negro politician--Andrew Young--on the day of his dimissal [dymisja] as U.S. ambassador at the United Nations. Even if the import of those words is slightly exaggerated, it is surely no exaggeration that Young, regarded as a veritable l'enfant terrible of U.S. foreign policy, has often imparted to it a more credible and, we may say, communicative character through the force of his personality. At his ambassadorial post he has often undertaken various missions of mediation and has made efforts to settle conflicts in Latin America, and especially in South Africa. Quite a few of his statements have caused indignation in the U.S. conservative circles due to the uncanny accuracy of his evaluations. An example of that: "The Cuban troops have introduced an element of stability and order in Angola."

That Young should be removed was not only the wish of the pro-Israeli lobby in the Congress, which was directly responsible for his dismissal, but also of all those political circles that persist in following the bankrupt policy of supporting openly anti-democratic and racist regimes in the name of "opposing communism." The euphoria with which Young's dismissal was received in the Republic of South Africa is significant. The prime minister of that country stated that it is impossible for Young to be followed by a worse person or one more hostile to South African racists.

YOUNG'S DEPARTURE SHOULD BE REGARDED AS A SERIOUS BLOW TO THE PRESTIGE OF PRESIDENT CARTER AND HIS ADMINISTRATION. It is difficult to predict the results of that departure at present. Young has rendered great services in reconciling the militant Negro groups and the moderate Negro groups, which support the federal government, and he has enjoyed considerable backing by both groups. In this situation the President will find it hard to count on the Negro vote in the coming elections.

YOUNG'S DEPARTURE ALSO WILL BE OF EQUAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE COURSE OF MIDDLE EAST NEGOTIATIONS. His dismissal has elicited enormous indignation from the PLO and the Arab countries, which are vociferously asserting that Carter and Young have once again succumbed to pressure from Tel Aviv. One thing is certain: The Middle East conflict will not be settled without the PLO's participation. And postponing a dialog with that organization--a proof of this is Young's dismissal--means that the ultimate solution to that problem has been deferred for an indefinite period.

PAP CARRIES EXCERPTS OF KATOWICE DAILY'S INTERVIEW WITH WOJTASZEK

LD201358 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug, PAP--The minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Emil Wojtaszek, gave an interview to TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, the PUWP daily published in Katowice. Excerpts:

"There has been peace in Europe for 35 years now. This was made possible by the strengthening of the socialist states position and the consolidation of all peace-loving forces. The basing of Poland's security on the brotherly alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states created external conditions which stand in extremely advantageous contrast to pre-war Poland. By properly combining national interests with those of the socialist community, People's Poland's foreign policy was conducive to creating external conditions for the country's socio-economic development.

"The importance of Poland's role in Europe and the world is well-known. Thanks to the active foreign policy, our country participates on a large scale in solving major international issues, in activities for coexistence, detente and cooperation among states having varying socio-political systems. Poland's many initiatives are highly thought of by our partners in the international forum.

"Poland strives unwaveringly to consolidate the principles of peaceful coexistence in its relations with countries having a different socio-political system. Poland participates actively in all the more important ventures serving the cause of detente, halting the arms race and the development of international cooperation.

"Poland regards the major current tasks to be halting the arms race, as well as shaping Poland's position in Europe, the world and the international division of labour in such a way as to allow a peaceful and socially beneficial development of the country.

"Polish-Soviet relations have entered a qualitatively new stage in this decade: rapid development of all-round cooperation between both our brotherly peoples and countries. Sincere and friendly dialogue is underway between our countries' leaders: first secretary of the PUWP CC, Comrade Edward Gierek and secretary general of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The recent meeting between the two leaders in the Crimea served the purpose of exchanging experiences in the process of socialist development of Poland and the USSR and enhanced the broadening of mutually beneficial cooperation.

"Poland participates actively in developing and deepening mutually beneficial international specialization and coproduction among member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Poland pays much attention to the common effort to satisfy the growing demand for fuels, energy and raw-materials. While participating in the realization of various, increasingly more sophisticated forms of multi-field cooperation within the CMEA, Poland at the same time sees the importance of constantly tightening contacts and developing all-round bilateral cooperation with the other socialist states.

"Poland's dialogue with the Vatican is of international importance. The visit of the Polish pope, John Paul II, in Poland confirmed that despite differences, this dialogue is not only possible, but effective. This means, among others, cooperation in consolidating peaceful relations in the world.

"We pin big hopes on the signing and ratification of the SALT II agreement and beginning the SALT III talks. Poland views these negotiations as a meaningful element of progress in other disarmament negotiations. We want to believe that the U.S. Senate will prove politically reliable and will approve of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement. Besides its importance for the stabilization of Soviet-American relations and the whole of the policy of detente, this agreement makes for halting the strategic arms race and means entering the path leading to their reduction."

PREMIER APPOINTS NEW VICE MINISTER OF ENERGY

AU201420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the minister of power industry and atomic energy the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Eng Andrzej Wyrzykowski under secretary of state in the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy.

Andrzej Wyrzykowski was born in 1932 in Brwinow near Warsaw to an intelligentsia family. In 1964 [date as published] he graduated from Poznan Polytechnic as a Master in Electrical Engineering and began his professional career in the Warsaw energy office in the same year. Between 1953 and 1960 he was employed by the Ministry of Power Industry and the Ministry of Mining and Energy. In 1960 he was transferred to the PZPR Central Committee where he worked as an inspector in the Heavy Industry Department until 1971. In 1971-79 he was a deputy director in the machine engineering industry.

In January 1979 he was appointed director of the fuels and energy group of the Planning Commission. He is a member of the PZPR.

BRIEFS

CPSU OFFICIALS VISIT--On 14 August, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski received P. Smolskiy, deputy head of the CPSU Organization Department, and I. Vodeniktov, first secretary of the Zaporozhye Committee, and discussed with them activites to further strengthen the two fraternal parties and their leading role in socialist and communist construction, to constantly improve interparty cooperation and to intensify mutual, friendly working contacts between PZPR and CPSU local bodies. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 79 p 4 AU]

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORTS--The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that so far grain yields have been carted away from 65 percent of the grain area and that the same percentage applies to the area on which postharvest plowing has been completed. Secondary crops have been sown on over 1 million hectares of postharvest fields, which means that the state plan in this regard--to double such sowings compared with last year--is being successfully implemented. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Aug 79 p 1 AU] The present sunny weather has enabled farmers to greatly accelerate the harvesting and carting of grains. Up to 17 August grains had been harvested on about 6 million hectares throughout the country, which represents almost 80 percent of the grain area, and were carted away from about 4.7 million hectares, which represents 77 percent of grains in ricks. Over 1 million hectares have been sown with postharvest crops and about 3,500 hectares of stubble fields, that is, 57 percent, have been plowed. The second harvest of grasses has also been accelerated. Grasses have been cut so far from about 1.25 million hectares of meadows, that is, from 66 percent of the meadow area. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Aug 79 pp 1, 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO SYRIA, TURKEY STOPOVER

Speech at Baniyas Refinery

AU201727 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Aug 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 15 August inauguration ceremony of the Baniyas refinery]

[Text] Dear Comrade al-Asad, president of Syria, Mme al-Asad, comrades and friends, Syrian citizens:

I want to begin by conveying to you, to all those attending this mass rally--which I regard as an expression of Romanian-Syrian friendship--warm greetings and best wishes. (loud applause and ovations)

We have come to Syria on an official visit at the invitation of my friend, President al-Asad. (loud applause)

I am very pleased that, during our visit, we can inaugurate together the Baniyas refinery, which is one of the fruits of lasting Romanian-Syrian cooperation. (loud applause and cheers, chants of "Syria and Romania, two friendly countries")

My friend Al-Asad wanted to build an important refinery; he inquired whether Romania could build it, and together we decided to cooperate in building this refinery. (loud and prolonged applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Al-Asad") And as you see, the refinery was built, and the Romanian and Syrian engineers, workers and specialists can be proud of their work. (loud and prolonged applause) In recent years we have been cooperating on other projects also under construction in Syria; however, it can be said that this refinery is the most important project. We are happy to have been able to complete it together with our Syrian friends. (loud applause, cheers, chants of: "Syria and Romania, two friendly countries")

And now I would like to convey warmest congratulations to the Romanian and Syrian engineers and workers who--it can be said--have worked day and night to build this great economic project in friendly Syria. (loud applause) We may state that the construction of this refinery, as of other joint Romanian-Syrian projects, demonstrates the strength of the friendship and cooperation between two free peoples determined to cooperate closely with the aim of building a free and independent life for themselves. (loud and prolonged applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu, al-Asad")

This month Romania will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory of the national antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution which paved the way for building a socialist system--the most just system in the world. (lively applause) During those years, Romanian industry increased 42 times over. It can be stated that Romania's achievements during those years demonstrate that only socialism can secure for the peoples freedom, prosperity, economic and social progress. (loud applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP") Indeed, led by the RCP, the Romanian people traveled several historical stages in those 35 years; from the bourgeois-landowners' society and dependence on imperialism, to a strong and completely independent Socialist Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

That is why we can appreciate the friendly Syrian people's work for and concern about socioeconomic development along the path of socialism. We know from our own experience that socioeconomic development requires great efforts. Needless to say, many difficulties have to be overcome. [paragraph continues]

However, it is the only way to insure prosperity and happiness. Just like Syria, Romania was under foreign domination for a long time. Like Syria, it won its independence through struggle. And we know that only through struggle can a country strengthen its sovereignty and independence and build a new society, in which the people can be free and masters of their fate. (loud and prolonged applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride")

Of course, many complex problems remain to be solved in the world. The imperialist and colonialist policies are still felt in various parts of the world. That means that all the states and peoples who want to be free and to finally eliminate the imperialist and colonialist policy must strengthen their solidarity and cooperation. (loud and prolonged applause) We must strengthen our solidarity in the struggle for a policy of detente, peace and national independence. We must endeavor to eliminate the use and threat of force and the enslavement of other peoples. Each people has the right to be masters of its fate, and we must make every effort to enforce that right of all the nations and peoples. (loud and prolonged applause)

In Europe, we too are striving, together with the socialist and other countries, to achieve a peaceful cooperation and military disengagement, to shape a Europe of cooperation and peace.

We know that there are still complex problems in the Middle East; we are actively supporting the struggle for a general, lasting and just peace. We believe that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in 1967. (loud and prolonged applause) At the same time, the Palestinian problem must be solved on the basis of that people's right to self-determination and to their own independent, Palestinian state. (loud and prolonged applause) Only if the Middle East problems are solved on that basis can a lasting peace be insured, thus securing each people's independence, integrity and sovereignty. (loud applause)

The visit we made yesterday with my friend Al-Asad to Al-Qunaytiyrah--a town destroyed in the war--has strengthened my conviction that every possible effort must be made to prevent any repetition of such horrors, of such destruction. I still have on my mind the words of a 4-5 year-old child who greeted us from the ruins saying "salaam, salaam, salaam." (peace, peace, peace) I told my friend Al-Asad that we should listen to the voice of children. They are our future and they need peace to live, and not death-bringing war. (lively applause) Dear comrades and friends, I must tell you that the Romanian children, like children everywhere, share the same desire.

My friend President al-Asad and I have discussed many problems during these days and we will continue our discussions. We have agreed to develop Romanian-Syrian cooperation even more and to strengthen our solidarity and cooperation in the struggle for a just peace in the Middle East, for peace throughout the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

Together we have arrived at the conclusion that we must strengthen our solidarity with the developing countries so as to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order. We also agreed that we must cooperate with the socialist and nonaligned countries and with other states in the world, with all the forces which are for general and primarily nuclear disarmament, so as to build a world of friendship, cooperation and peace. That is in the interests of both the Romanian and Syrian peoples, and of all the other peoples in the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

Undoubtedly, there are still many forces opposed to the policy of peace, to peoples' independence and to socialism. [paragraph continues]

However, if the peoples preserve their unity, they will be able to defeat those forces and to secure the victory of a better and juster world. My friend Al-Asad was right when he said that no one can turn back Syria--or any other people--from the road on which it has embarked, the road towards progress and prosperity. No force in the world can prevent a people from creating a dignified and free life. (loud and prolonged applause)

That is why I want once again to express my conviction that Romanian-Syrian friendship and cooperation will contribute to our countries' continuous progress, to the two peoples' prosperity, to securing peace for them. (loud applause and cheers)

Rest assured that in the Romanian people you will always have a sincere friend along the road of independence and welfare. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

May this refinery we are inaugurating today remain as the everlasting symbol of the fraternal friendship between the Romanian and Syrian peoples! (loud applause and cheers)

Let us continuously strengthen the cooperation between the RCP and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party. (prolonged applause and cheers)

I wish the friendly Syrian people ever greater successes in their activities, welfare, happiness and peace. (loud applause and cheers)

I wish you good health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; loud and enthusiastic ovations for the Romanian-Syrian friendship and cooperation.)

Joint Communique With Syria

AU201620 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Text of joint Romanian-Syrian communique of 17 August on President Nicoale Ceausescu's visit to Syria from 13-17 August]

[Text] At the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Mrs Al-Asad, President Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mrs Ceausescu paid a friendly state visit to Syria from 13 to 17 August 1979.

During their visit to Syria, President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife laid a wreath at the Martyrs' Cemetary. They also visited economic, cultural and social landmarks in Damascus, Latakia, Tartus and Baniyas.

President al-Asad accompanied President Ceausescu on his visit to the township of al-Qunaytiyrah where he saw the massive destruction [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1915 GMT on 17 August carries a version of the statement which is similar to SCINTEIA'S version, but which uses the phrase "premeditated and all-out destruction" at this point] of the township. The Romanian president and Mrs Ceausescu were warmly received everywhere in accordance with the relations of fruitful cooperation and friendship between the two countries and peoples.

During the visit, the two presidents inaugurated the Baniyas refinery. The construction of this refinery is a fruit of the joint efforts of Syrian and Romanian workers, technicians and engineers. This represents a genuine symbol of friendship binding the two parties and peoples.

In an atmosphere of friendship and appreciation, the two presidents exchanged information on the current interests of their two countries in the economic and socialist development plans. They studied in detail all areas of bilateral relations. They also exchanged at length views on the principle features of contemporary international life.

The two presidents paid special attention to the current Middle East situation when exchanging views on the two countries' current interests.

The talks were attended for Romania by: Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Enache Sirbu, head of the Department for Land Amelioration at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; Romanian ambassador to Damascus Emilian Manciur, and Marcel Dinu, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Syria the talks were attended by: Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Jamil Shayya, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers for economic affairs; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs; Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Shutaywi Sayfu, minister of industry; George Huraniyah, minister of state for planning affairs; Syrian ambassador to Bucharest Walid al-Mu'Allim; Nadir an-Nabulsi, assistant minister of oil and natural resources and Adnan Nashabah, director of the East Europe Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

President Ceausescu gave a complete picture of the wide-scale activities of the Romanian people, who are rallying around the Romanian Communist Party to achieve the program of construction of a developed and advanced socialist society in various fields and in its progress toward communism. President Ceausescu also explained the tangible success scored by the Romanian people in all economic and social fields.

The Romanian president explained the preparations that are underway to hold the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

On his part, President Hafiz al-Asad briefed the Romanian president on the gains achieved by the Syrian people under the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party to strengthen Syria's defensive capabilities, to set up a developed economy and to exploit its natural resources for the good and prosperity of the Syrian people.

The president acquainted his guest with preparations to hold the Sixth Regional Congress of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party.

The two presidents expressed their full satisfaction with the vast, multifaceted development in the close relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Syria and Romania. This development is in harmony with the national interests of the two countries and peoples and with the interests of world peace and cooperation.

The two presidents also pointed out the successful accomplishments in the implementation of the agreements which were concluded during the previous meetings in Damascus and Bucharest and in the implementation of the provisions and charters of cooperation between the two countries in accordance with the principles and provisions of the joint declaration signed in Bucharest on 7 September 1974.

The two presidents expressed their determination to guarantee the continued and dynamic close relations between the two countries.

The two sides paid special attention to the meetings between the state and party leaders of the two countries and to the basic role of the talks and agreements that have been concluded in developing and furthering Romanian-Syrian relations in all fields of interest. The two sides highly valued the current development in the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party.

In reviewing the growing bilateral economic relations, the two presidents stressed the important role of the Joint Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation in following up and coordinating all activities, in finding new ways and possibilities to expand economic cooperation so as to embrace new and varied fields, and in increasing trade.

The two presidents agreed that the joint committee shall hold its fourth meeting by the end of 1979.

The two presidents expressed their appreciation for the standard and volume of the technological and technical cooperation and cultural exchange between the two countries and also the notable results achieved in the fields of training cadres and the exchange of expertise--all of which serve the interests of the two countries.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction the strengthening of direct relations between the Romanian Grand National Assembly and the Syrian People's Assembly, relations between trade unions, students and women's organizations, and the activities of the friendship societies in the two countries.

On the occasion of the visit the following documents were signed:

1. A protocol on the development of economic cooperation.

2. The 1979-1980 trade protocol.

3. An agreement on increasing Romanian imports of Syrian phosphates and cotton.

The two sides highlighted the profound changes which have occurred in international relations in recent years and the growing determination of peoples to put an end to the policies of colonialism and imperialism in all their forms and to the attempts to persist in such policies, and to be the full masters of their destinies.

The two presidents paid special attention to developments in the Middle East and to the consequences of Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and its stubborn disregard for UN resolutions.

In the course of their review of developments in the area the two presidents emphasized that the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be treated separately from the Palestinian problem--which is the core of this conflict--and that the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, cannot be excluded. They believe that there can be no just and lasting solution except on the basis of the complete and immediate withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination, repatriation and to establish an independent state.

The two presidents stressed the importance of Arab solidarity in the liberation of the Arab territories and the retrieval of the usurped Arab rights.

The two presidents strongly denounced the illegal practices of Israel in the occupied Arab territories, including the establishment of Israeli settlements and the violation of Arab historical and cultural heritage, racial persecution and discrimination, the evacuation of the Arab inhabitants of these territories and the perpetuation of Israeli occupation. [the Damascus domestic service version, differs as follows: "...and cultural heritage, oppression and discrimination, the evacuation of the Arab inhabitants of those territories, aimed at modifying the demographic character of the territories and at consolidating Israeli occupation."]

The two sides again condemned Israel's continued acts of aggression against Lebanon, its aggression against Lebanese territory, its direct and indirect intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs and its continual efforts to divide Lebanon, heighten the tension in Lebanon and to exterminate Palestinians living there. They reaffirmed their firm support for the legal Lebanese authorities in exercising their full control over all Lebanese territory and protecting Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Referring to the special importance of establishing security and cooperation in Europe, the two sides stressed the need to bolster efforts to implement the final charter of the Helsinki Conference and said these efforts should have a continuing demographic aspect in which all the continent's states take part on an equal footing, leading to a separation of military forces and to total disarmament, beginning with nuclear weapons.

The two presidents expressed their conviction that establishing security and cooperation in Europe will have a positive result on the international atmosphere and on security and peace in the world. In this regard they made reference to the close connection between security in the Mediterranean, particularly in the Middle East. The two presidents expressed the hope that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, due to be held in Madrid in 1980, will lead to tangible results in applying the principles and provisions of the said final charter.

The two sides believe that getting rid of backwardness and setting up a new international economic order that secures for every state the conditions for its developments and free progress are among the main issues in our contemporary world. They stressed the need to continue international efforts aimed at setting up such an order on the basis of justice and equity in economic relations. The expressed support for the efforts by the developing countries for the sake of their economic liberation and exercise of full sovereignty over their natural resources in the interests of their people and prosperity.

In exchanging viewpoints on the issues of disarmament and international detente, they expressed their concern over the arms race. Their viewpoints were identical on the need to continue the efforts to consolidate peace and the peoples' security and broaden international detente to include all parts of the world. They agreed that the policy of reducing tension should be accompanied by complete, general and comprehensive disarmament, including nuclear weapons, for the welfare of peoples.

The two sides firmly stressed the need to exterminate colonialism in all forms, imperialism, racism and apartheid, wherever they may exist. They also stressed their full support for and solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for their true national independence. [paragraph continues]

The two sides support the struggle of the majority of the inhabitants of South Africa against racism and apartheid. They believe it is necessary under the present circumstances to work more strongly on the international level to put a final end to every violation of the legitimate rights of the peoples of South Africa.

The two sides highly evaluated the role of the nonalined movement in dealing with current international issues and in contributing to suitable solutions for these issues. They expressed the hope that the next nonalined summit conference in Havana in September 1979 will come out with positive results that will consolidate the status of the movement in the world and benefit the peoples that are still struggling for their liberation, national independence and economic and social progress.

The two sides highly evaluated the talks between them and their fruitful results toward consolidating and continuously diversifying the relations between the two friendly countries and peoples. They expressed their desire to continue dialog and exchange of views between them on all levels.

President Ceausescu and his wife expressed their thanks to President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife as well as to the government and Syrian people for the welcome and hospitality accorded them and the members of the accompanying Romanian delegation during the visit. President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife extended an invitation to President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife to pay an official and cordial visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with thanks. Its date will be fixed later.

Ankara Press Conference Statement

AU202020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Statement by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 17 August press conference in Ankara]

[Text] I would like to express my satisfaction with the ascending course of Romanian-Turkish relations. I want to mention with pleasure that in recent years the commercial and general economic relations between Romania and Turkey have been continuously developing.

During my short meeting with Mr Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit we reviewed both our bilateral relations--which we both consider good--and certain international issues. We noted that there are prospects for additional cooperation ventures in the near future, including production sharing projects, at both the bilateral level and in third countries. We agreed that Romanian and Turkish experts should meet and discuss those matters, which should then be finalized during the Romanian prime minister's visit to Turkey.

As for international issues, we devoted special attention to European security and to the need to thoroughly prepare for the 1980 Madrid conference. In that context we discussed the fact that greater emphasis should be placed on military disengagement on our continent.

Naturally, we also discussed the development of cooperation in the Balkans, including the fact that the Cypriot problem should be resolved through negotiations, thus also contributing to the accentuation of the policy of detente and peace.

We also paid attention to the problems of underdevelopment, the new world economic order and to general and primarily nuclear disarmament. [paragraph continues]

We arrived at common conclusions on all those issues and we agreed on the need to intensify our cooperation, so as to contribute to resolving them in keeping with the interests of the policy of detente, peace and national independence.

I want to thank Mr Prime Minister Ecevit for the hospitality extended to us throughout our short visit, and to express my hope that although brief, this visit will contribute to further developing the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Turkey.

I also want to wish the friendly Turkish people success in their socioeconomic development, prosperity and happiness.

Ceausescu Luncheon Toast

AU202030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 17 August official luncheon given for him in Ankara by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit]

[Text] Mr Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, Mme Ecevit, we are happy to have been able to stop over in Ankara on our way home and to have the opportunity of a talk with you.

We want to thank you for your hospitality and we hope that the talks we will have during this short stopover will contribute to further developing the relations between Romania and Turkey.

Indeed, the economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between our countries have been developing intensively and I hope that all conditions exist for further expanding that cooperation.

Also, our countries are increasing their cooperation in Balkan and European issues and other international affairs in general.

We believe that the growing Romanian-Turkish cooperation is in keeping with both the interests of our countries and peoples and with those of the cause of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. I want to express the active role that you are playing in the development of those relations.

I want to raise a glass to:

--An ever more fruitful cooperation between our countries,

--The health of the president of Turkey,

--Your health, Mr Prime Minister, and the health of Mme Ecevit,

--The prosperity and happiness of the friendly Turkish people,

--To the health of all of you.

Ecevit Toast

AU172014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES, 17/8/1979--In the speech made at the luncheon given in honour of President Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ecevit highlighted in turn that very good relations on all planes had been developing between Turkey and Romania in recent years.

You, Mr President, he said, have made a special contribution to the development of our relations.

We are happy--Ecevit added--that our government has contributed to the expansion of relations between Turkey and Romania. The development of ties between Turkey and Romania will be important not only to the progress of our two countries, he said, but also to world peace.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 MEETING 17 AUGUST

AU201832 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Aug 79 pp 1,5 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the heads of delegations attending the Bucharest ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 on 17 August]

Mr chairman of the Group of 77, messrs ministers and heads of delegation, gentlemen, comrades, I want to express my satisfaction and the satisfaction of the Romanian State Council and Government with this meeting of the Group of 77, whose representatives will attend the UN Conference on "Science and Technology for Development" in Vienna.

I want to take this opportunity to greet you warmly and to express my hope that all the agreements convened at the Bucharest meeting will constitute a solid basis for your activities at the Vienna conference. The UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development due in Vienna is an important moment in international life. It takes place in special circumstances. On the one hand, great changes in the balance of forces are taking place, and the will of the peoples is getting stronger to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, to be master of their own national resources and destinies and to act for independent development.

At the same time, various shows of force and threats of force are manifest in the international life, endangering peoples' independence, international detente and peace. All this calls, now more than ever before, for the strengthening of solidarity and collaboration of all states and peoples, of all those cherishing independence, peace and detente, in view of rejecting these activities from international life.

On the other hand, in our age science and technology play an ever more important role in mankind's general progress. Naturally, the developing countries participating in the Vienna conference considered it useful to meet in order to agree on a line of action for that conference so that better results in the use of science and technologies be recorded for the eradication of underdevelopment, for economic and social progress, for the new international economic order, for all developing countries. Advantageous access to the achievements of science and technologies is a fundamental factor for the eradication of underdevelopment.

The results of the Manila meeting were not too good for the developing countries. The developed countries did not sufficiently take into account the most pressing problems of the developing countries. We hope that more understanding will be shown in Vienna. We hope it will be understood that science and technology cannot belong to a group of states alone, that the achievements of science and technology must not lead to the deepening of inequality and underdevelopment; the achievements of science and technology must help the faster liquidation of underdevelopment, the economic and social progress of each nation. We have to make science serve the people, their welfare and happiness. We have to act most firmly so that the great achievements of science should no longer be used for the production of destructive weapons, but be put in the service of people, of life.

We have to be fully aware that if the arms race is not stopped, if military expenditures are not reduced, the necessary means cannot be allotted for the development of science and technology, for assisting the developing countries, for general progress.

I return from a visit to Syria, therefore from a country that has certain territories occupied. Facts show that, in order to put science and technology in the service of economic and social progress, the policy of force and threat of force must be abolished, the problems must be solved only by negotiations. An end must be put to the occupation of the Arab territories in the Middle East, to conflicts and tensions in any part of the world. I have better understood that it is necessary to do everything possible for a global peace in the Middle East, for the settlement of the Palestinian problem. Likewise, colonial domination must be abolished in Africa as well as the racial and apartheid policies. The freedom and independence of all peoples must be guaranteed.

Progress and national independence are inseparable just as peace and science are. Hence, an end should be put to the policy of inequality and oppression under any form. The independence of all peoples must be secured in the interests of the socioeconomic progress of our countries, of economic stability in the world and of using science and technology for development.

It is necessary that the developing countries should be more united, more solid, so that better results can be scored in Vienna and at the next year's session of the United Nations, so that a new international economic order can be established.

Rest assured that Socialist Romania will do everything possible to strengthen her collaboration and solidarity with all developing countries, to contribute to the success of the Vienna meeting, to the building of a juster and better world.

Please convey to your heads of state and government and to your peoples the Romanian people's and our wishes for success in your independent socioeconomic development, for welfare and happiness.

I wish you all success in Vienna! I wish you good health! (applause)

PCE'S CARRILLO ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 20 AUGUST

AU201949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1979--On August 20, Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, arrived in Bucharest at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES AFGHAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU201932 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Greetings message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Democratic Party of the Afghan People and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the Afghan national anniversary--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of the Afghan People and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul.

On the national anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan I want to convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness, and to the Afghan people wishes for success in their socioeconomic development, in consolidating their national independence and unity, and in promoting the country's progress and prosperity.

I am convinced that the relations between the RCP and the DPAP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will greatly develop in the future, in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Afghan peoples, and for the benefit of the cause of international peace, cooperation, security and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

GREEK PARTY DELEGATION CONFERS WITH OFFICIALS

AU202009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1979--On Monday, August 20 the delegation of the Democratic Centre Union Party of Greece led by Iannis Zighdis, leader of the Union, who pays a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, met Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy chairman of the National Council of SUF.

On the occasion, the good relations existing between Romania and Greece, between the peoples of the two countries were highlights, and an exchange of information took place on the current preoccupations of the Socialist Unity Front and of the Democratic Centre Union. Reasserted was the common wish to further act for attaining the ideals of peace, collaboration and friendship in the Balkans, among all countries and peoples of the world.

The same day, the Greek delegation had talks with the executives of the National Council of Women and of the Committee for the Problems of the People's Councils.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SUHARTO ON INDONESIA'S ANNIVERSARY

AU202145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's congratulatory message to Indonesian President Suharto on national anniversary--date of message not given]

[Text] To his excellency General Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, Djakarta: The national anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia gives me a happy opportunity to convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness and for prosperity and progress for the friendly Indonesian people.

I want to express my conviction that the Romanian-Indonesian relations of friendship and cooperation will develop more intensively in the interests of the two peoples and of the cause of international peace, cooperation and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

DELEGATION FOR HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT CONFERENCE NAMED

Announcement of Members

LD201708 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--At the proposal of the president of the republic, the SFRY Presidency has determined the Yugoslav delegation to the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries.

The delegation, which will be led by President Tito, will comprise Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and Budimir Loncar, undersecretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The SFRY delegation to the sixth summit of nonalined countries held its first working session under President Tito's chairmanship on Brioni today.

Tito at Coordination Meeting

LD201813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--The third session of the Coordination Commission for SFRY preparations for the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries was held on Brioni today under the chairmanship of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic.

In his report President Tito spoke of the importance of the conference and of the tasks of the Yugoslav delegation. A report on the preparations was delivered by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In the discussion there was a detailed review of the final phase of preparations for the summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana, Yugoslavia's preparations and contributions to the general preparations for the conference.

Special stress was laid on the importance of President Tito's personal involvement, his meetings with the statesmen of nonalined countries, and his public utterances on essential and topical issues of the policy and movement of nonalinement. The meetings and talks held by members of the SFRY Presidency with leading statesmen of the nonalined countries were also of great importance.

The session gave its approval of the political and diplomatic activity of the SFRY, which has proceeded on the established platform and specific lines. It was assessed that Yugoslavia has, for its part, done all that lay within its power in order to make the preparations for the coming summit as successful as possible.

It was stressed at the session that the sixth summit conference is of great importance, both from the standpoint of further affirmation of the principles and goals of the policy and movement of nonalinement, and of consolidation of the unity and capacity for action of the nonalined countries; and also in regard to development of joint standpoints and activity in connection with topical world events, in particular on the level of the struggle for a new international economic order.

In this context the commission pointed out as an important fact the great interest taken by the broadest possible circle of nonalined countries in the progress of the preparations for and success of the summit, which is at the same time the only way for common viewpoints to be arrived at in the spirit of further development of democratic relations within the movement, thereby safeguarding the role and interest of all countries. The commission expressed the conviction that the conference would open up a new stage in the development and strengthening of nonalined policy, its constructive influence on world events, and particularly in the development and enrichment of mutual cooperation between the nonalined countries.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL CARRILLO LEAVES 20 AUGUST

LD201503 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1439 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 20 (TANJUG)--After a short rest, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Spain Santiago Carrillo today left Belgrade. At Belgrade airport Carrillo was seen off by Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Milojko Rulovic. During his visit to Yugoslavia, Carrillo was received by President Tito.

DATA PUBLISHED ON TRADE FOR FIRST 7 MONTHS OF 1979

LD201826 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the first 7 months of the year, Yugoslav work organizations exported goods worth 65 billion dinars, which was 15 percent more than in the same period last year. At the same time, goods worth some 133 billion dinars were bought on the foreign market. This is 35 percent more than last year.

According to the latest information from the Federal Institute for Statistics, our work organizations realized this increase in exports in the past period by exporting to the market of industrially developed countries, a market on which goods are not easily placed. Exports were increased by 25 percent and reached the value of some 28 billion dinars. These results--if this favorable tendency continues to the end of the year--could contribute significantly to alleviating the trade deficit in goods exchange with developed countries, since our work organizations--and this is understandable--buy mostly technology and equipment in that area.

Imports from developed countries in the first 7 months of this year reached about 79 billion dinars. This is 44 percent higher than in the same period last year.

What characterizes goods exchange with socialist countries is that it is on the whole balanced. Our exports are growing at a rate of 15 percent and our imports at a rate of 20 percent. The value of exports is about 27 billion dinars and of imports--about 34 billion dinars.

Developing countries are becoming increasingly attractive to our buyers. On the markets of those countries this year, goods worth about 19 billion dinars were bought. This is about 30 percent more than last year. If such purchases represent merely a stepping stone toward greater exports to this area--and Yugoslavia maintains established economic relations with about 100 developing countries--then one could say this is a good orientation. However, exports amounted to about 10 billion dinars, which was 5 percent less than last year.